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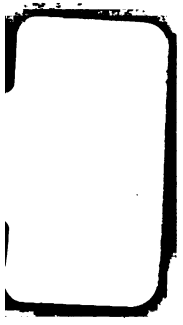
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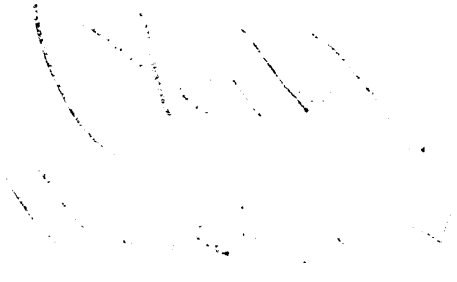
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HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CITY OF YORK.

York: Printed by
HARGROVE, GAWTHORP, & COBB.



Engraved by H. Le Keux from a Drawing by H. Gastineau for Hargrove's History of York

South West View of the

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Ancient City of York;

COMPRISING ALL THE

MOST INTERESTING INFORMATION,

Already Published in Drake's Eboracum;

ENRICHED

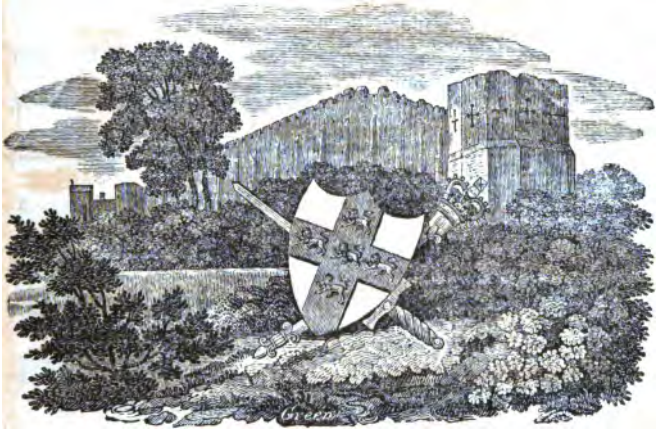
WITH MUCH ENTIRELY NEW MATTER,

FROM OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

AND

Illustrated with a Neat Plan of the City, and many Elegant Engravings.

By WM. HARGROVE.



IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

YORK:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY WM. ALEXANDER, CASTLEGATE;
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PREFACE.

IN the earliest records of English History, EBOR, EBORACUM, or YORK, is represented as a place of great importance; and, in the zenith of meridian splendour, it was the residence of Imperial power, and the legislative seat of the Roman Empire. Hence we may readily suppose, especially when the ancient historic accounts of this city are contrasted with those of London, that York far exceeded in dignity and consequence, if not in population and extent, the present capital of the British Empire, at that period.

The removal of the Imperial court from York to Constantinople, and the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, operated powerfully against this city; and the subsequent devastations and ravages of war, frequently involved her noble fabrics in desolation.

Library, Feb 04

Few are the instances of any place having so often, phœnix-like, risen again out of it's own ashes; or under such reiterated and complicated scenes of distress, having maintained, for so many ages, it's scale of importance. Still, EBORACUM was signalized as the northern metropolis, being frequently the residence of kings; and though at present much less populous than some other places, YORK continues to rank as the second city in England.

It is therefore a natural consequence, that EBORACUM has employed the pens of several writers, who at different times, have presented the public with histories of a city so eminently distinguished; not only by it's ancient superiority, but by the events which have transpired within it's precincts; or have been ultimately connected with it's history.

Amongst the various publications of this nature, "*Drake's Eboracum*" has hitherto stood decidedly unrivalled; and as it can very rarely be obtained, the author may venture to appeal to the best informed on

the subject, if a history of this city, adapted to the reigning taste, and also calculated for the libraries of the affluent, has not long been much wanted.

To have republished *Drake's Eboracum*, in two vols. quarto, with elegant plates, and with such additions and alterations, as circumstances might demand, was the author's original design. With a view of ascertaining the probability of success, in such an undertaking, a prospectus was issued; but, from the pressure of the times, and the local nature of a great part of that laborious work, the proposals did not meet with so extensive a patronage, as might have been anticipated under more favorable circumstances.

To the several noblemen, and other literary characters, who politely sanctioned that measure, by forwarding their names as subscribers to the work, and as patrons of it, the author is, however, bound most respectfully to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

Unwilling to abandon his design altogether, and, having, in his capacity as editor of a weekly political journal, many leisure hours, in which the mind is disposed eagerly to embrace a change from the routine of usual avocations, and some relaxation from a subject that is not always of the most pleasing nature, the author at length concluded to prepare an *entirely new* history of EBOR, the city of his residence. In performing this task, he certainly has been indebted to the preceding works; but he has incorporated with all the most interesting matter they contain, *much* original information, derived from valuable ancient manuscripts, and other authentic records, as well as from the friendly communications of several gentlemen in York.

One of these manuscripts was a private register of public events, commenced at a very early period, and continued by that eminent physician, Dr. White, till his decease; for the use of which, the author is indebted to the doctor's sister, who now re-

sides in this city. Another manuscript was presented to the author's Father, by the late Sir John Ingilby, bart., of Ripley Castle, in this county.

From these various sources of information, have been derived many advantages; to which the writer has been able to furnish considerable accessions, by personally visiting every remaining object of interest.—This minute investigation, has also been the means of satisfying himself, as to the authenticity of all his descriptions.

A celebrated writer remarks: "The histories of a town, a nation, and a man, are little more than registers of human woes." Abstractedly considered, especially with regard to the objects of early history, such records are, too frequently, the painful duty of the historian: yet, as the same author observes: "The convulsions of nature, and the enormities of man—the war of elements, and the subversion of empires, are all admirably directed, by the controling influence of the DEITY, to the great purposes of sup-

porting the moral interests of the world, and of impressing the heart with the truths of Religion."

From this position, few will dissent. Nor is it one of the least among the many consolatory effects of the Christian Religion, that, in contemplating the barbarous scenes, even of the most enlightened ages of Heathen idolatry, there is much to contrast with the system which Christianity has introduced, even in the present imperfect adoption of it's benign principles. Much more remains for them yet to accomplish, respecting which may be adopted the exclamation of the celebrated *Dr. Young:*

> *" Was man to live co-eval with the Sun,*
> *The patriarch pupil, would be learning still!"*

These lines may also be applied to the discoveries, that have evolved in modern times, and cast a light even on ancient history. Hence we may conceive that the revolving years which have passed, since the former histories of YORK were published, in

addition to the events which have occurred in that period, must furnish fresh matter, claiming the notice of an author, and deserving the attention of the public.

Not fully estimating these sources of intelligence, the writer originally contemplated this history being published in one volume; but, in the prosecution of his work, both from the bulk and other circumstances, it has been found most eligible to print the *General History*, and the *Description of the City*, each in a separate volume, as well as in distinct parts.

This arrangement affords a material advantage to the stranger, and even to the citizen who may be inclined to visit any of the interesting objects that YORK now exhibits. The *Description of the City*, which contains an accurate plan, being divested of the *General History*, forms a volume, sufficiently portable to accompany the reader as a *Guide*, by which he may judge what objects are the most worthy of his notice.

The several copperplate and wood engravings dispersed throughout this work, are chiefly from drawings by Mr. H. Cave, and executed by some of the first artists in the kingdom. These will enhance it's value to the generality of readers, especially when we consider, that the mouldering hand of time, which has already involved in ruin many productions of superior art, and many monuments of antiquity, is still proceeding in it's work of desolation! and the firm and stately palace, as well as the tottering ivy-bound ruin, must, along with ourselves, soon disappear beneath it's corroding power. Whilst we acknowledge the truth of this position, we cannot but confess there is a laudable utility in handing down to succeeding ages, correct representations of the monuments of former ingenuity; which may not only excite admiration, but also serve as objects of future emulation.

Independently of this view, it will be admitted that no description impresses on the imagination, so clear an idea of the peculiar

features of any object, as the pencil of the artist. But, the just estimation of this advantage, which the present age exhibits, precludes further observation on the subject.

Disencumbered of much which is not only purely local, but which is also uncongenial to the taste of most readers in modern times, yet containing all that is interesting, the author trusts the present *History of York* will gratify the admirers of antiquity, and every one who feels an interest respecting a city, which has been so conspicuous for a long succession of ages; and, at the same time, will prove an interesting historic record to the more general observer.

In closing this prefatory address, the author may safely add, that, throughout the whole work, he has endeavoured to divest himself of every political partiality, in order to render it acceptable to all his fellow-citizens, and to the public at large; on whose candour and liberality, he flatters himself he can with confidence rely; hoping, that how-

ever this history may partake of the imperfections of all human efforts, it will meet with a favourable reception in the present day, and, at a future period, may contribute to the information or amusement of many; and be read with interest, when the hand that is writing shall have mouldered into dust, and long after the immortal principle by which it is actuated, has departed to it's peaceful—it's eternal home.

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History of York,

FROM

THE EARLIEST AGES

TO THE

PRESENT TIME.

"I have seen the walls of Balclutha—but they were desolate! The fire had resounded in the halls, and the voice of the warrior is heard no more."

Ossian.

SECTION I.

Situation—Antiquity—Etymology, Similarity to Rome, General History to the Saxon Heptarchy.

NO city or town, in the united kingdoms, can present to the Author so great a variety of wonderful events, for enriching the page of history; or exhibit to the Antiquary so many mouldering relics of former ages, as York, the ancient and venerable capital of the North, and the second city in the British Empire.

It's situation is nearly in the centre of this Island, at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, at the distance of 198 miles from London,

and 201 from Edinburgh; in one of the richest, the most delightful, and the most extensive vales in Europe.

The antiquity of York is almost beyond the limits of calculation, and the etymology of it's name can be approached, only by the dim rays which issue from the lamp of conjecture. On this subject, Mr. Drake, it's principal historian, makes the following observation: "The etymology of the name of York, encompassed with such difficulties and uncertainties, must however be an evident token of the great antiquity of the place; and, if not as old as London, it is nearly coeval with that city, whose derivation is as little understood."

That the existence of York, as a town or city, may be traced higher than the days of Agricola, can admit of but little doubt. According to Monkish tradition, Ebraucus, son of Mempricius, the third from Brute, first king of Britain, founded a city north of the Humber, about 983 years before the Christian æra, when David reigned over Judah. This place, from his own name, he called Kaer-Ebrauc, or the city of Ebraucus, and we may reasonably suppose this city to have been York.

Tradition further adds, that he there built a Temple, to Diana; in which he himself sat as the first Arch-flamen; and that, after a long and prosperous reign over the Britons, finding the hour of death rapidly approaching, in the agonies of dissolving nature, he commanded that his body should be interred within the Temple he had erected*.

Without questioning the veracity of this tradition, or the probability of the word Eboracum, the ancient name of York, having originated from such a source, the other various opinions, which have been entertained respecting it's derivation, will be stated. The first which we shall present to the reader, has been considered by several eminent literary characters, as the most probable.

In Portugal, is a town, called Ebora—In Andalusia, is also Ebura; to the former if you add c, which, in the language of the Gauls, merely denotes the diminutive, it will make the word Eborac; and the last syllable um,

* The curious old church, in St. Helen's-Square, is supposed to have been that Temple.—But further notice will be taken of it, in the proper place.

being only the latin termination, completes the word Eboracum. Cæsar and Tacitus assert, that several colonies of the Gauls seated themselves in that part of Europe; who being afterward driven thence by the Romans, Carthaginians, &c. were obliged to wander in pursuit of some other resting-place. Hence, it has been thought, by Drake, very probable that they might settle at York; and that, to these circumstances, this venerable city owes, if not it's foundation, at least the name of Eboracum.

Verstigan, in his "Restitution of decayed Intelligence," says, the Ancient Britons, called it Caer-efroc; our ancestors Eborwic, Everwic, and Eberwic—Eber being the Saxon for a wild boar, and Wic signifying a retreat; which might in time be pronounced York. The forest of Galtres, which commenced about a mile from the city, and extended as far as Craike Castle, and Easingwold, he adds, might have been frequented by wild boars, and this city founded as a retreat from them*. Thoresby was also of this opinion. Camden believes the signification of the word to be no more than a town or city

* Higden, in his Polichronicon, says the forest of Galtres extended twenty miles to the north-west.

situated on the river Eure. Leland supposes Eure to have been one of the rivers of Isis, vulgarly called Ouse; and hence to have been named Isure-wick, Yorewic, and lastly, York.

May not, however, the word York come from the Latin word Urica, alluding to the watery situation, and the sudden overflowing of the river Ouse? This stream, frequently rushing down like a mighty torrent, and rising above it's banks, overflows the surrounding country; though in the greater part of the city, the speedy and bold ascent of the ground, prevents the inundation from extending many feet from the usual course of the river.

The history of the whole island being very dark and dubious, previous to the landing of the Romans, on the Kentish shore, the history of this city must be involved in the same uncertainty; particularly as Cæsar did not proceed so far as York, and therefore gives no account of it. In favour of the latter etymology, however, we may recollect that about the year 79, Agricola, the Roman governor, having completed the conquest of the Brigantes, preferred the situation of Eboracum to that of Iseur, then the capital of the kingdom; on which account he laid the foundation of it's future greatness.

Whether the city now retains any of it's original form, or was completely re-modelled by Agricola, is immaterial to the present subject; but, it is worthy of remark, that the similarity of York to Rome is rendered very striking; by the circumstance of the Ebor, now called the Ouse, running directly through the city. Hence, also, York was more capable of augmenting it's commercial concerns, than Isurium, which was situated near the river Ure; and also of furnishing the Romans, who were peculiarly partial to their hot and cold baths, with an ample supply of water. Here then, doubtless, was the cause of preference; and hence it might receive a name indicative of it's situation; for, although Urica and York are not exactly the same, if we recollect the Romans were succeeded by the Saxons, the difference may be purely dialectic.

In a small work, entitled "Itinéraire Instructif de Rome, en faveur des Estrangers, par M. Vasi," is a map of the ancient city of Rome; which, when compared with a plan of York, exhibits a very striking resemblance. In other respects, the Roman origin of York is very evident; for it displays the same political lineaments as Rome, though on a smaller scale—It possessed an im-

perial palace and a tribunal—it had the same magistracy, and was governed by the same mixture of civil and military power, as the parent city, of which it may have been considered an epitome.

Little is known respecting York, for many years after the conquest of Agricola A. D. 79; it is however certain, that the emperor Adrian, having reduced Britain to obedience, returned to Rome, where he struck coin, inscribed on the reverse, "RESTITVTOR BRITANNIAE."

In the year 150, according to the Itinerary of Antoninus, this city was one of the greatest and most considerable stations in the province. Under the government of Marcus Aurelius, the British king Lucius embraced Christianity; being the first crowned head in the world who became a convert to the religion of our blessed Redeemer: and, though we are not informed that this prince resided in York, yet it seems highly probable; as his father Coilus lived, died, and was buried in this city. Lucius was the last of the line of Brute, which family is stated to have retained the sovereignty of this island for many centuries. After the death of Lucius, many claims for succession to the crown were made; and hence arose a civil war, which raged in the country during 15 years.

In the reign of the emperor Commodus, who succeeded his father Antoninus, in 180, the Caledonians took up arms, attacked and cut in pieces the Roman army. They then ravaged the country as far as York; but the emperor immediately sent over Marcellus Ulpius, who successfully opposed them.

Severus, in the year 207, and in the thirteenth of his reign, finding that York was besieged by the Britons, under Fulgenius, a Scythian general, whom they had drawn over to their assistance, undertook an expedition into Britain, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, his whole court, and a numerous army. The invaders being soon apprised of his approach, raised the siege and retired north of Adrian's wall; whither the emperor, with Caracalla, and a great force, proceeded, leaving Geta in York, to administer justice. Severus was then 60 years old, and so infirm as to require carrying on a horse-litter, yet he bravely overcame his enemies. This expedition is, however, said to have cost him 50,000 men; not by the enemy alone, but by their exertions united with the barrenness of the country, and the consequent hardships his army had to encounter.

Dion, the Roman historian, further informs us, that knowing he could not trust the Caledonians, Severus took hostages of them, and ordered a strong stone wall to be built, above 80 miles in length, on the place where Adrian had thrown up his rampart of earth. The emperor leaving his son Caracalla to complete the wall, returned to York, where he stamped upon his coin the title of "BRITANICVS MAXIMVS," as conqueror of the whole island.

He lived more than three years in the Prætorian palace of this city; where he and Caracalla gave judgment, even in common cases, as in that of Sicilia, respecting the right of possessing slaves or servants. This rescript, to the great credit of the city, is still preserved in the Code, dated from the Prætorium, with the names of the consuls of that year.

Drake supposes the Prætorian palace occupied the whole space of ground, extending from Christ's church, through all the houses and gardens on the east side of Goodramgate and St. Andrew's-gate, through the Bedern to Aldwark. The royal baths would, in all probability, occupy a considerable part of this extent.

It was during this residence of Severus, that our city shone in it's full splendour. The pro-

digious concourse of tributary kings, foreign ambassadors, and other persons of distinction, who crowded the court of the sovereigns of the world, at this period, when the Roman empire was near the zenith of it's power; in addition to the emperor's own magnificence, his numerous retinue, the noblemen of Rome, or the officers of the army, all which would necessarily attend him; must have exalted Eboracum nearly to the summit of sublunary grandeur.

In this emperor's reign, a temple, dedicated to Bellona, the goddess of war, was standing at York; and Camden remarks, that Severus, on entering the city, being desirous to sacrifice to the gods, was met by an ignorant augur, who led him, by mistake, to this temple; which, in those days, was considered as ominous of the emperor's death. Drake believes this temple to have stood without Bootham-Bar; but, in what exact situation, none can tell—Before the temple, stood a small column, called the martial pillar, whence a spear was thrown, when war was declared against an enemy.

A little before this great emperor closed his earthly career, his tranquillity was again disturbed by the Caledonians, who attacked the Roman garrisons on the frontiers. This so ex-

asperated him, that he sent out his legions, with positive orders to put every man, woman, and child, to the sword; but his own dissolution averted the accomplishment of this cruel mandate.

On his death-bed he addressed his sons, respecting their future conduct, in these words: "I leave you a firm and steady government, if you follow my steps, and prove what you ought to be; but, weak and tottering, if you reject my counsel: Let every part of your conduct tend to each other's good—Cherish the soldiery, and then you may despise the rest of mankind. I found the republic disturbed, and every where distracted; but, to you I leave it firm and tranquil." Then turning to his attendants, he said—"I have been all, and yet am now no better for it!" alluding to his great exaltation, and the little which it could now do for him. He next called for the urn, in which his ashes were intended to be deposited; and, earnestly looking at it, said; "Thou shalt hold what the whole world could scarcely contain!" soon after which, he calmly breathed his last, February 5th, anno 212.

According to the custom among the Romans, of burning their dead, his remains were taken to the three large hills, about a mile and a half west

of this city, and near the village of Holdgate; on one of which, it is supposed, the last obsequies were performed to the deceased emperor.

The ceremony is thus described by a late author: "The remains of the emperor, clothed in military dress, were brought out by the soldiers, and laid on a magnificent pile, erected for the purpose, in all the pomp of martial parade. His sons then applied to the pile a lighted torch; and, when the flames ascended, the young princes, officers, and soldiers, rode three times round it."

Virgil, thus elegantly describes this funeral ceremony among the Romans:

"Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis
Decurrere rogos; ter mœstum funeris ignem
Lustravere in equis."

"Then thrice around the burning pile they ran,
Clad in bright armour. Thrice the mournful flame,
On horseback they encompassed."

From the performance of this ceremony, it is very evident those hills received, and have ever since retained, the name of Severus's Hills; as the general appearance of the surrounding country, notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Drake, shows them to be natural, and not the effect of art or labour.

According to history, the ashes of Severus were collected, conveyed in a golden urn to Rome, and there deposited.

On the death of Severus, his two sons jointly assumed the sovereign power; but the elder of them, Caracalla, a man of vile disposition, perceiving that his half-brother, Geta, had a powerful party in the army, on a slight pretence of mutiny, ordered 20,000 soldiers, whom he considered as Geta's friends, to be put to death; and with his own hands murdered Geta, even in the arms of her who gave him life. He then married his mother-in-law, and caused the death of Papinian, his father's friend, for having refused to excuse his diabolical deeds; all which are believed to have been perpetrated in the city of Eboracum. After disgracing the capital with these and other abominable crimes, this monster returned to Rome.

From the departure of Caracalla, a considerable period elapsed, without any occurrence of importance at York, though the sixth legion continued in their old quarters in this city. During that period of repose, it is believed, the Roman soldiers greatly improved the country, by cutting down wood, draining the marshy places, and forming those noble roads and streets, the re-

mains of which, are evident to the present generation: and York is the only point, at which any Roman station in the North of England can, with certainty, be fixed.

After nearly a century had elapsed from the departure of Caracalla, and in the reign of the emperor Dioclesian, Carausius, who had been sent to guard the Belgic coasts, landed in Britain, got himself proclaimed emperor at York, and, for his own security, entered into a league with the Picts and Scots. By their assistance he overcame Quintus Bassianus, who was sent, by Dioclesian, to dispossess him. It is however believed that Carausius was slain at York, by his friend Alectus; who appears, from his coin, to have immediately assumed the same authority.

Alectus reigned until the Roman emperor, Constantius, surnamed Chlorus, landed in Britain; by whom Alectus himself was slain, and the province reduced to it's former obedience. It is remarkable that those two usurpers, Carausius and Alectus, were both of plebeian race. It is even said that Alectus had been a whitesmith, and was slain with a sword of his own making.

Constantius, though but a senator of Rome, in the reign of Aurelian, was of imperial descent, and married Helena, the daughter of a British

king. The issue of this marriage was Constantine the Great, who, it is asserted, was born in York, about the year 272. This is a dark period of the Roman history in Britain; and, hence many doubts are entertained, and various opinions held on the subject. It is, however, clear, that about 307, Constantius, his father, died in the imperial palace here, in the thirteenth year of his reign; after which, the ceremony of deification was conferred upon him, with all the splendour of Roman pageantry. In this ceremony, an eagle, the king of birds, was always confined near the summit of the funeral pile, prepared for the deceased. When the whole was on a blaze, the eagle was liberated; and, as an emblem of the soul, soared beyond the reach of human eye, followed only by the smoke of the consuming pile, and the enthusiastic shouts and prayers of an innumerable and admiring multitude.

It being customary with the Romans, to strike medals in remembrance of their departed sovereigns, several were struck on this occasion, which have the head of the emperor, *velatum et laureatum;* and this inscription: "DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO"—On the reverse, is an altar, with an eagle on each side of it, holding a label in their beaks, between them, inscribed "MEMORIA

FELIX." These medals, commemorative of so remarkable an event as the last ceremony of apotheosis, in the Roman state, may yet be met with in the cabinets of the curious; but where the ashes of Constantius were deposited, has not been clearly ascertained.

Constantine the Great, who was then saluted emperor, and invested with the purple robe, in his father's palace, in York, is said to have very reluctantly accepted the imperial honours. Hence we may perhaps be allowed to infer, that humility was one of the leading virtues of that noble mind, which afterward embraced the glorious doctrines of Christianity, and fed the flame of Christian charity, at a time when the Roman power extended over most of the known world—when tributary kings were dwelling at his court, and foreign ambassadors were soliciting his favour. With what peculiar splendour must this ancient city have then shone, in the civilized world!—Splendour, too dazzling long to remain unsullied in this changing state of being; and which the mind may more easily conceive, than the most flowery language can describe.

Till the twentieth year of the reign of Constantine, the Britons remained quiet; but, in that year, Octavius, their king, rebelled; and, being

vanquished by the Romans, was obliged to fly to the king of Scotland, for assistance. The Roman general demanded Octavius as a rebel, but was refused, and a war ensued. The Romans were defeated, and the city of York was taken possession of by the Scots, who caused Octavius to be crowned there, king of all Britain. This was no sooner accomplished, than, unmindful of past favours, Octavius disputed the right of his benefactors, the Picts and Scots, to that part of the country which had been allotted to them by Carausius; and called a council at York, in order to devise means for dispossessing them of it. The king of Scotland having heard of his design, marched suddenly against his ungrateful ally, and obliged him to flee into Norway.

Soon after this event, Constantine, for the better government of his dominions, divided them into four præfectures, which contained under them fourteen provinces. Britain then became subject to Gaul, and was subdivided into three parts; the greatest district of the island still having York for it's metropolis. Constantine soon after left Britain, and even Europe, removing the seat of empire to Byzantium now Constantinople. From this period we may date

the decline of the Roman power in Britain, and of that superiority which fixed on our city, the attention of the world, and, perhaps it may be correctly added, which excited the envy of surrounding nations.

Constantine died in the year 337; and though the Romans continued to hold their sway in Britain, for near a century after this event, their writers afford but scanty materials for illustrating the History of York. The Sixth legion, which was honoured with the title of "Victrix," or "Conquering," remained in their old quarters in this city, until the final desertion of the island by the Romans. This legion was brought out of Germany, by the emperor Adrian, and it's station in York, may easily be traced for a period of more than 300 years. During this time, though frequently ordered on various expeditions, the soldiers left their wives and children here, as their settled home.

The Ninth legion was also stationed at York, but is generally believed to have been early broken and incorporated with the Sixth. In the "History of Knaresbrough and the surrounding Country," the following interesting account is introduced, on describing Ribston-Hall, &c.: "In the chapel-yard, is a very curious sepulchral

monument of a standard-bearer of the Ninth Roman legion, which was dug up in Trinity-gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1686."

The following is a correct representation of this piece of antiquity.



"In his right hand is the ensign of a cohort; and, in his left, a measure for corn*. It was com-

* Corn was part of a Roman soldier's pay.

municated to the public, by Mr. Thoresby, in the Philosophical Transactions, and thence inserted in the late edition of Cambden's Britannia. The inscription includes the name and office of the person; and, the usual abbreviation, H. S. E. for *Hic Situs Est;* i. e. Here is placed."

How changeable is the course of all human events! Misery and wretchedness succeeded the glory and magnificence which had signalized Eboracum. The removal of the seat of empire no doubt greatly reduced the splendour of our once august city; and it's declining greatness must have received a most severe shock, when the Romans left the country; for they drained the island of it's ablest Britons. The Picts and Scots, availing themselves of the feeble and defenceless state in which the natives were left, rushed from their recesses, and drove the remaining inhabitants of Britain before them, as chaff before the wind. York, on all former occasions, having been the place where the Barbarians met the most severe repulses, undoubtedly had a considerable share in the general calamity; though respecting our city just at this period, history observes a profound silence.

The British princes, in the year 430, found that they could no longer expect assistance from the Romans; and, at length, after making many fruitless attempts to repel the Picts and Scots, they engaged the Saxons to aid their exertions in withstanding their powerful enemies. The latter having subdued all the country north of the Humber, and rendered York little short of a heap of ruins, were attacked, and defeated with great slaughter, in the year 450, near this city, by Hengist, the Saxon general. He also re-took York and all the country on this side the river Tees; after which, he retired with his army into the city, and remained here inactive some time.

Vortigern, the British king, was however so well pleased with the Saxons, after they had defeated the invaders, as to allow them to continue in the island; and he even consented that Hengist, the Saxon general, should invite over more of his countrymen. Along with them came Rowena, the daughter of Hengist. Vortigern soon after divorced his queen, and married this lady; from which event, appears to have resulted the complete ruin of the ancient British people.

Hengist had pretended that he was averse to the marriage of his daughter with Vortigern; who, desirous of obtaining her, had been induced to invest Hengist with the sovereignty of Kent. The Saxon general having previously conceived the design of subjecting the Britons, was prompt in availing himself of so favourable an event, and soon found an excuse for effecting a further importation of his own people. The Britons now began to suspect the treacherous conduct of their allies; and sent for Aurelius Ambrosius, prince of Armorica*, to defend them against it. Hengist, hearing of their embassy, sent his son Octa, to secure all the northern fortresses. This cruel prince, on his arrival at York, feigned accusations against many of the leading characters in the city and surrounding country, charging them with a design to betray their countrymen, into the hands of those enemies

* *Armoricæ*, cities of Celtic Gaul, were famous for the warlike, rebellious, and inconstant disposition of the inhabitants, called *Armorici*. ARMORICA extended between the rivers Liger and Sequana, and comprehended those rich and populous provinces, now called Britany and Normandy.—*Lempriere*.

whom the Saxons had defeated; and, under this pretence, put many of them to death.

The Britons, roused by this cruel act, with Vortimer, son of Vortigern, at their head, attacked the Saxons, before the arrival of Ambrosius, and defeated them in four successive battles. Ambrosius however soon arrived, and, in contending with him, Hengist was killed at Coningsborough *, after an obstinate and bloody battle; and his two sons, Octa and Eosa, fled, the former to York, and the latter to Isurium, now Aldburgh. Ambrosius pursued his victory, and arriving before York, in 466, summoned Octa to surrender. Alarmed at the defeat and death of his father, he with his principal captains, each carrying a chain in his hand, and dust upon his head, came out of the city, and submitted to the victor. Octa, on surrendering himself to Ambrosius, addressed him in these words: "My gods are vanquished; and I doubt not but the sovereign power is in your God, who has compelled so many noble persons to come before you, in

* A village five miles from Doncaster, at which are the remains of a large and strong castle, of very high antiquity; and also a *tumulus*, said to have been raised over the body of Hengist.

this suppliant manner; be pleased, therefore, to accept of us, and this chain—If you do not think us fit objects of your clemency, we here present ourselves ready to be fettered, and are willing to undergo any punishment of which you shall judge us worthy."

This humble address had so much effect upon the conqueror, that he granted them all free pardon. Eosa, encouraged by his brother's success, repaired to York, surrendered himself to Ambrosius, and was likewise pardoned. The generous victor even assigned them the country, bordering on Scotland, for their residence, and made a firm league with them.

In the same year, Ambrosius summoned all the princes and nobility in the kingdom, to appear at York. When they were assembled, he directed the speedy restoration of the Christian church and it's worship, which the heathenish Saxons had every where suppressed, and destroyed; and encouraged the work by undertaking to rebuild the metropolitical church at York, and all the churches in the province.

In 490, Uter, surnamed Pendragon, succeeded his brother Ambrosius, as sovereign. In the commencement of his reign, Octa and Eosa

revolted, and wasted all the country from the borders of Scotland nearly to York, which city they invested. The British king immediately coming to it's relief, defeated the two princes, who were taken captive and committed to prison.

Arthur, aged only 18, was, in the year 516, crowned king of Britain; and Octa and Eosa, having escaped out of prison, fled home, and returning with a strong force, again made themselves masters of the northern parts of the kingdom. Arthur, notwithstanding his youth, attacked the two brothers, and defeating them in several battles, obliged Colgrin, one of their commanders, to shut himself up in York, whither the British king marched to besiege him. Arthur however soon learning that Baldolph, Colgrin's brother, with 6,000 men, had arrived within ten miles of York, for the purpose of relieving him, despatched 600 horse and 3,000 foot; which force entirely routed the Saxons.

Baldolph, being thus disappointed, shaved his head and beard, put on the habit of a minstrel, and with a harp in his hand, approached the walls of York. On being discovered by the centinels, he was drawn up, during the night, and taken to his brother. All now seemed desperate;

escape presenting itself to them as the only means of preservation, when news unexpectedly arrived, that great reinforcements had landed from Germany; and, having defeated a force sent to oppose them, were proceeding to York. This circumstance revived their hopes; and Arthur being advised not to hazard a battle in winter, raised the siege, and retired to London, anno 520.

The following summer, Arthur gained a decisive victory over the Saxons, slaying 90,000 of them on Baden-Hills, including all the Saxon generals, and the flower of their army.—The city of York was, in consequence, delivered up to him, immediately on his approach.

Arthur next undertook an expedition into Scotland; but, was dissuaded from prosecuting his design, by the interposition of several bishops, who urged that it was not lawful for Christians, on any pretence, to shed the blood of their brethren. Whatever allowance may be due for the times in which Arthur lived, yet, who cannot but deeply regret, that a potentate who could so listen to the voice of Reason and of Christianity, should shortly after disgrace the religion of Jesus, by scenes which may, without

injustice, be ranked amongst the barbarous rites of pagan idolatry? Having abandoned his dreadful purpose, which was no less than the entire destruction of Scotland, Arthur came back to York, and like Ambrosius, commenced rebuilding those Churches, which the Saxons had destroyed. He likewise paid attention to ecclesiastical regulations; and the nobility who had been driven out of the city, were immediately restored to their possessions and former honours.

The same year, 521, this great monarch, and his clergy, with all his nobility and soldiers, celebrated, in this city, the nativity of Christ—not by holy conversation and devout exercises; but, as already hinted, in the spirit of heathenish revelry, with feasting and mirth; in wantonness and many excesses. How inconsistent with the meek spirit and pure doctrines of our Divine master! This was the first Christmas festival ever held in Britain; and hence our present custom originated.

After all his conquests, Arthur was slain in a rebellion of his subjects, and by the hands of his own nephew, in the year 542. Dissentions now arose amongst the British princes. The

Saxons, taking advantage of them, gained an entire conquest over all parties, and drove the miserable remains of those Britons, who would not submit to their yoke, to seek an asylum among the Cambrian mountains, anno 547. Having thus obtained complete possession of England, the Saxons divided the country into seven shares, styled the Heptarchy, over each of which was a presiding monarch.

SECTION II.

From the Saxon Heptarchy, to the destruction of York, by William the Conqueror.

ON the division made by the Saxons, York became the capital of Northumbria, which was by much the most considerable kingdom of the Heptarchy; containing all the northern part of England from the Humber mouth, and extending to St. Johnston, in Scotland. This country, though it had been separated by Octa, the son of Hengist, into two parts, Deira and Bernicia, was now governed by the Saxon king, Ida. He left two sons, between whom he divided his dominions; giving the former to Ella, and the latter to Adda. By this division, York became the capital of Deira only. This district included all Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland, and some parts of Northumberland; though afterward the country between the German ocean, the Humber, and the Derwent, now the East-Riding of Yorkshire, bore that appellation.

In 617, we find Edwin the Great was king of Deira. He re-united Bernicia and Deira, and became Grand Monarch of the Anglo Saxons. During his reign, the royal residence certainly was at York; and here he formed a code of salutary laws, which long kept the country in profound peace. William of Malmsbury, speaking of him, says: "Not only the English, Scots, Picts, &c., but all the British islands, dreaded his arms, and adored his grandeur."

Edwin's power and virtues, however, could not protect him from the malevolence of wicked men. In 626, an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him at his summer retreat, formerly a Roman station, called Derventio, about seven miles from York. In 633, Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, joined with Cadwallo, the British king of Wales, to destroy the Christians and Saxons. Edwin met them at Heavenfield, a village near Doncaster, since corrupted to Hatfield, and in a most bloody battle lost his crown and life. His head was buried in the porch of his own church, St. Gregory's, at York; but the other part of his remains, was deposited in the monastery at Whitby.

After this battle, the victors ravaged the kingdom of Northumbria, and York, it's capital, in a most dreadful manner. Edwin's only son being slain with his father, Osrick and Anfrid, the two nearest relatives of Edwin, were chosen kings of Deira and Bernicia. The former immediately ventured to besiege Cadwallo, in this city; but the Welsh king sallied out, defeated his forces, and slew Osrick. Anfrid, Osrick's brother, without delay proceeded to York, with the intention of treating for peace; but instead of obtaining the desired object, he was there cruelly and treacherously put to death by the Welsh king, in 634.

Oswald, another brother, and the successor of Anfrid, revenged his death; for coming unexpectedly upon Cadwallo, he destroyed him and all his army. Oswald now became sole monarch of the Northumbrians, and fixed his imperial residence at York, where he reigned, greatly beloved by his subjects. Penda, king of Mercia, however, soon declared war against him; and having slain Oswald, in a battle at Oswalstree, in Shropshire, in 642, that barbarous monarch ordered his dead body to be torn in pieces.

From this period, to the reign of Egbert, no event of particular interest occurred in York; though it continued to be the metropolis of the northern kingdom; and, with it's rulers, experienced various changes and revolutions.

The Danes had made several descents upon this Island, but had been uniformly driven back to their ships. In the year 800, this fierce and warlike people, observing divisions amongst the Saxons, over whom Egbert ruled, again invaded the country; but were repulsed, though not before great loss had been sustained on each side, and York had suffered considerably.

In 867, the Northumbrians revolted against Ethelred, sole monarch of England, and chose Osbert for their king. This prince kept his court and resided at York. Calling one day, on his return from hunting, at the house of Bruern Bocard, one of his earls, a guardian of the sea coast against the irruptions of the Danes, and finding that nobleman from home, Osbert, by force, violated his lady, a most beautiful and interesting woman. The countess highly resented this vile conduct, and acquainted her lord with the outrage, on his return.

Anxious to chastise even his sovereign, for such base conduct; the earl, with several friends, repaired to York; and, after disclaiming future obedience, boldly bade defiance to Osbert. By their exertions, a revolution was soon effected, and Ella, a favourite with the people, was proclaimed king. The power of the two sovereigns, for some time, continued so nearly equal, that Bruern, the insulted nobleman, determined to apply for foreign aid, to effect the final destruction of Osbert; and, with this design, invited the king of Denmark to invade the country.

The Danes soon landed in England; and, having burnt and destroyed many towns with their inhabitants, on the Holderness coast, marched towards York. Osbert was preparing to meet them, and had also applied to Ella, his rival in sovereignty, to assist him in opposing the invaders. Ella agreed to the proposal; but, Osbert, impatient of delay, sallied out of York, and so vigorously attacked the Danes, that victory seemed ready to declare in his favour; but in the issue, after great slaughter, he was defeated, and lost his life.

The gates of York were now opened to the Danes, who entered the city, to refresh them-

selves; but, finding that Ella was advancing with his forces, they went to meet him; attacked, and entirely routed his army, and slew the king: though some accounts state Ella to have been taken prisoner, and flayed alive. Hoveden says the battle was fought March 21st, 867, and represents this city to have suffered much on the occasion.

Asser Menevensis describes the sufferings of the inhabitants in the following words: "By the general's cruel orders, they knocked down all the boys, young and old men, they met with in the city, and cut their throats—Matrons and virgins were ravished at pleasure—The husband and wife, either dead or dying, were tossed together—The infant, snatched from it's mother's breast, was carried to the threshold, and there left butchered at it's parents' door, to make the general outcry more hideous."

The Danes having thus wrested Northumbria from the Saxons, after they had possessed it about 300 years; Hinguar, the Danish chieftain, gave the command of it to his brother, Hubba, appointing him also governor of York. Whilst the two brothers extended their conquests southward, a Danish officer, named Godram, was ap-

pointed deputy-governor of the city, and a garrison was left under his command. Drake supposes Goodramgate to have received it's name from the circumstance of this officer having resided in that street.

In 870, Hinguar and Hubba, returned to York, and constituted Egbert, a Saxon devoted to their service, king of Northumbria. Spelman says, the Danish generals, with their whole army, then resided at York, and indulged themselves in the greatest enormities against the peaceable inhabitants. Egbert, however, was soon deposed; and Rigsidge, a Dane, was proclaimed king.—This so enraged the populace in the city, that they rose, murdered the Dane, and restored Egbert. His second reign was also of short duration; for the Danes, increasing in power, divided the kingdom of Northumbria amongst three of their own officers.

In 877, Sithrick, a Dane, and Nigell, his brother, reigned beyond the Tyne; and Reginald who was also of Danish extraction, governed the city of York, with all the country between the rivers Tyne and Humber. These kings were afterward obliged to submit to the victorious Athelstan, the successor to Edward; but were

permitted to reign, his tributary princes. He even gave his daughter in marriage to Sithrick, on condition that he would turn christian.

After the death of Sithrick, his sons, Godfrey and Anlaff, jealous for their pagan deities, stirred up a rebellion amongst the Danes, and by that means, drew upon them the indignation of Athelstan. He attacked and took the city of York, and reduced the whole of Northumbria, except the castle of York, which was very strong and well garrisoned with Danish soldiers.

The two Danish princes fled, one into Scotland, and the other into Ireland; whence they returned in the year 937, with a great force of Irish, Scotch, and Welsh soldiers. They entered the Humber, with a fleet of 600 sail; landed their forces; and, in the absence of Athelstan, marched to York. On hearing that the king was approaching the city, they went out to meet him. A bloody engagement ensued, at Bromford; where, after slaying Constantine, king of Scotland, five petty kings of Ireland and Wales, and twelve general officers, Athelstan gained a complete victory, destroyed their whole army, and, proceeding to York, razed the castle to the ground, to prevent future rebellion.

This prince died soon afterward without issue, and was succeeded in the crown of England, by Edmund, eldest son of Edward, the predecessor of Athelstan; whose tender age induced the inhabitants of Northumbria again to rebel. For that purpose, they invited Anlaff once more to return from Ireland, whither he had fled. The invitation was accepted, and Anlaff applied to Olaus, king of Norway, for assistance, promising him a large sum of money, should their joint endeavours be crowned with success. On this condition Olaus sent a considerable force, with which, Anlaff marched to York; and the gates of the city being immediately thrown open, the whole of Northumbria submitted to his arms.

Not content with this success, Anlaff proceeded to attack the kingdom of Mercia. Edmund, then only 17 years of age, opposed him at Chester; and after one obstinate battle, in which neither of them could claim the victory, a peace was concluded, through the mediation of the two Archbishops of York and Canterbury. By this treaty, Edmund gave up all the country north of the Roman highway, which divides England into two equal parts.

Another revolution soon took place; for the Northumbrians having sent for Reginald, the nephew of Anlaff, crowned him king at York. Anlaff prepared for resistance; but Edmund interfering, with a powerful army, stipulated that Reginald should keep the crown of Bernicia, and Anlaff retain that of Deira; but he obliged them both to swear fealty to him, and to turn christians. The ceremony of baptism was, on this occasion, performed in the cathedral, by Wolstan, the archbishop of York.

In 944, they re-commenced hostilities. Edmund again successfully opposed them; obliged both immediately to quit the island, and became sole monarch of England. Edmund dying in 946, was succeeded by Edred his brother. During this reign, Anlaff was once more invited to the country, and again obtained possession of York, and the whole of Northumbria, which he retained four years. At the expiration of this time, another revolt occurred; Anlaff was deposed, and Eric proclaimed king in his stead.

This occasioned a civil war, between the friends of Eric and those of Anlaff. Edred embraced the opportunity which this division presented, and marching against the contending parties,

subdued them, and obliged Eric to flee into Scotland. Enraged at the rebellious conduct of the people, Edred threatened to destroy the whole country with fire and sword, and even commenced the execution of his threat, by burning the monastery, &c. in the town of Ripon; but he soon relented, pardoned the offending people, and having recalled Eric to York, placed him on the throne of Northumbria, without imposing any tribute.

No sooner had Edred left the city, than the Danes sallied after him, and furiously attacked his forces, at Castleford, but were repulsed; and Edred returned, to chastise them for their ingratitude.

The inhabitants of York, to save themselves from his just indignation, renounced Eric, and put him to death. They also slew Amac, the son of Anlaff, these princes having been the principal instigators of their base and treacherous conduct. The resentment of the king was so far appeased by these measures, that he spared the city, though he levied heavy contributions on the people. He also dissolved their monarchial government, and reduced Northumbria from a kingdom to an earldom; York being it's capital,

and consequently the place of residence for the earls of Northumbria.

This was a very politic step in Edred, and contributed much to the establishment of peace. The Northumbrian-Danes were naturally of a turbulent spirit; but English governors kept them so much in awe, that, during a long succession of wars between the Saxon and Danish kings, they secured tranquillity in the North. York continued the capital of the earldom, till the division of the kingdom into shires.

Osulph, an Anglo-Saxon, or Englishman, was the first earl appointed by Edred. In the succeeding reign, Edgar commanded Oslac to join Osulph in the government of the North; and he accordingly had York and the country on that side under his care, whilst Osulph governed the more northern parts. They were succeeded by Waltheof, Uthred, Hircus, Eadulph, Aldred, and Eadulph the second; but during the time they were in power, nothing particular occurred in this city.

In 1010, Swain, king of Denmark, landed a great force, and encamped on the banks of the Ouse, not far from York, where Egelred, king of England, with an army augmented by a num-

ker of Scots, gave them battle. Egelred being defeated, crossed the Ouse in a boat, with a few friends, and fled to Normandy.

In 1054, Siward, who was a man of very extraordinary strength and valour, was appointed earl of Northumbria. He was sent by Edward the confessor, into Scotland, with 10,000 English soldiers, to aid Malcolm against Macbeth, whom he slew, and set the former on the throne of Scotland. This earl died not long after in York. He is said to have called for his armour, shield, and battle-axe, a few moments before he expired, and having them girded on, declared he would not die like a beast; but that having lived a valiant soldier, he was determined so to die. Siward left a son, but being very young, Tosto, second son of earl Goodwin, minister of state, secured the earldom for himself, anno 1055.

Tosto ruled with so much cruelty and barbarity, that the Northumbrians revolted, and furiously attacking his house, he very narrowly escaped with his wife and children, and fled into Flanders. Harold, brother of Tosto, and afterward king of England, was sent to restore tranquillity; and in 1065, he appointed Morchar the next earl

and governor, who enjoyed that station till the Norman conquest.

Tosto, on hearing that his brother Harold had seized the crown of England, persuaded the king of Norway to invade Britain. This monarch, in 1066, accordingly entered the Humber, with a large fleet, and proceeded up the river as far as Riccall, within ten miles of the city. Here the Norwegians landed; and, marching against York, took it by storm, after having defeated Morchar, the governor, and Edwin, earl of Chester, his brother, in a severe conflict at the village of Fulford. Harold, the king of England, immediately marched to York, with a powerful army, to oppose the invaders. At the king's approach, they withdrew, leaving 150 of their men, to prevent the English from taking peaceable possession of York, and to retard them in their progress. As a further means of securing the fidelity of the city, the Norwegians also selected 500 of the principal inhabitants, as hostages, whom they sent on board their ships.

The invaders then secured a very strong position at Stamford-Bridge; having the river Derwent in front; and on their right the Ouse; with their navy on the left, and the German

ocean behind them. Harold, notwithstanding all those disadvantages, was determined to attack them; and commenced hostilities at day-break, on the 23d of September, 1066. The only passage across the Derwent was over a narrow wooden bridge. On this a single Norwegian had placed himself, and by his extraordinary valour and strength, opposed the whole English army for three hours, and slew forty of Harold's men. This champion, however, was at length slain, some historians say by a dart which was thrown at him; whilst others inform us he was killed by a person in a boat or tub, who from under the bridge, stabbed him with a spear.

The Norwegians on seeing their hero fall, gave way, and retired to their trenches; but were followed by Harold's army, sword in hand. The conflict was most dreadful, as each army consisted of 60,000 men, who fought from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon, during all which time, they gave no quarter on either side. At length, victory appeared in favour of Harold; the king of Norway and Tosto his brother, having fallen in the battle, with most of their army. Olaus, the king of Norway's son, and Paul, earl of Orkney, who had been ordered

to guard the ships, escaped the horrid carnage. Having safely delivered up their hostages, the citizens of York, and sworn never to disturb the British dominions again, these commanders were permitted to depart, with their few followers who had survived the battle. More than 500 ships were employed, in conveying the Norwegians to this country; but 20 were sufficient to carry back their miserable remains.

The wooden bridge where the battle was fought, falling greatly to decay, was taken down in 1727, and a new one built about one hundred yards from the spot on which the old one had stood. A piece of ground, on the left of the bridge, still retains the name of Battle-Flatts; and the inhabitants of the village, at their annual feast, always make pies, in the form of a tub or boat, to commemorate the event.

Harold acted a very imprudent part after the victory he had obtained, by securing the treasures of the vanquished for himself, instead of sharing them amongst his valiant soldiers; whose exertions demanded such a reward. Having adopted this impolitic measure, the king returned to York that night, and gave orders that the most sumptuous feastings, and other mag-

nificent marks of public rejoicing, should take place the following day. A short triumph it proved! for whilst Harold was enjoying the festivity of the scene, in all the regal splendour of a conqueror, a messenger arrived from the south, with information that William, duke of Normandy, had landed with a powerful army, at Pevensey, near Hastings, in Sussex.

It is natural to suppose that every reader is fully acquainted with the final result of this invasion; the detail of which is not peculiarly connected with the history of our city. It is therefore sufficient to observe, that within the short period of nine days, from obtaining the great and decisive victory at Stamford-Bridge, Harold was slain, his whole army cut in pieces, and the crown of England fixed upon the brow of the invader.

After the conquest, nothing material occurred during two years, so far north as York. In 1068, earl Morchar, who was still the governor of York, and his brother, the earl of Chester, joined by Blethwin, king of Wales, their nephew, resolved to oppose the conqueror. On hearing of their designs, William created Robert, a cruel Norman, earl of Northumbria; and sent him

with a guard of 700 men to Durham, to keep the people in awe. His cruel conduct so enraged the Northumbrians, that they marched to Durham by night, attacked Robert, and slew him and all his men.

Earl Gospatrick, commander of the Northumbrians, and Edgar Atheling, their lawful prince, immediately marched with their forces to York, and were received by earl Morchar and the inhabitants, with the greatest demonstrations of joy. William was rapidly advancing, and the Northumbrian chiefs finding themselves unable to withstand him, sent Edgar back into Scotland, and then submitted themselves to the conqueror; who readily granted them his pardon. The citizens of York being informed of the lenity of the king, went out to meet him, and having delivered up the keys of the city, were apparently received into favour: A heavy fine was, however, levied upon them; and two castles in the city were shortly after fortified by the conqueror, and strongly garrisoned with Norman soldiers.

William's lenity was but of very transcient duration; and the three earls, Morchar, Edwin, and Gospatrick, judged it most prudent to flee into Scotland, for protection. William imme-

diately demanded these noble fugitives, and also Edgar Atheling, from the Scottish king. Malcolm refused to comply with the mandate; and knowing that the conqueror would revenge the denial, invited the king of Denmark to join the English and Scotch forces, in an attempt to banish the Norman. To this proposal the king of Denmark acceded, and sent his brother Osbern with the two sons of Harold, and other distinguished personages, also troops, &c. s ufficient to occupy 250 ships. They soon entered the Humber, landed their forces, and being joined by the English and Scots, these commanders marched direct to York, where they were cordially received by the citizens.

The Norman garrisons in the castles, were, however, determined to oppose them to the last. They accordingly prepared for a siege; and on the 19th of September, 1069, set fire to several houses in the suburbs, lest they should serve the enemy to fill up the ditches of their fortifications. This fire spreading further than was designed, burnt down great part of the city, and with it, the cathedral, including a most valuable library, placed there by Archbishop Egbert, in the year 800.

The unexpected ravages of this fire threw the garrisons into great confusion; and enabled the Danes to approach the walls without opposition. They divided their forces, in order to attack each at the same time; and succeeded in both attempts, entering each fortress sword in hand. The Normans, amounting to 3,000 in number, were cut in pieces; the high-sheriff of the county, his lady, and two children, with a few others, who were found in the castles, being all who escaped the dreadful slaughter.

Waltheof, son of Siward the ninth earl of Northumbria, was now appointed governor of the city, with a stout garrison of English and Scotch soldiers under his command: and the Danes retired to a good situation between the Humber and Trent, to wait for the Normans. William soon arrived before the city; and, with terrible menaces, summoned the governor to surrender. Waltheof in return, defied his power.

It is highly probable, that the conqueror would not have retained his crown without a very severe struggle, if those who had entered into this formidable league, had all proved faithful to their union. William, aware of his danger, had recourse to bribery. He offered the Danish

general a large sum of money, and leave to plunder the sea coast, on condition of his quitting the country as soon as the spring would permit. This cruel proposal the faithless Dane accepted; and thus the garrison at York, were reduced to the fatal necessity of selling their lives as dearly as possible.

This treacherous act of the Danish general, took place in the year 1070, and William having now only Waltheof to oppose him, lost no time in pushing forward the seige. He made a large breach in the wall, with engines, through which he attempted to enter the city, and take it by storm, but was repulsed with great loss. William of Malmsbury states, that the governor, a man of great muscular power, stood singly in the breach, and cut down several Normans who endeavoured to mount it. The same author mentions a severe battle being fought about this time, in the neighbourhood of York, with a powerful army, probably of Picts and Scots, which came to the relief of the besieged; in which the Normans were victorious.

Notwithstanding a gallant defence of six months, York was at length obliged, through famine, to surrender. The conditions, though

highly favourable to the besieged, were treated with little regard by the Conqueror. The English and Scotch garrisons were put to the sword, and the city razed to the ground.

At that period, York was so large, that it's suburbs extended to the villages one mile distant; and, though it had undergone many revolutions and some terrible devastations, yet the author of the Polichronicon says: "York seemed as fair as the city of Rome, before it was burnt by William the Conqueror, from the beauty and magnificence of it's buildings."

With the city fell all the nobility, and most of the other inhabitants. For Waltheof, the governor, who had so nobly resisted him, the Conqueror had professed the greatest friendship; but he suddenly ordered him to be arraigned for conspiracy, and the last of the Saxon earls was, in consequence, deprived of his life; being the first nobleman that ever was beheaded in England.

That cruel tyrant, who is often styled the Conqueror, may, with at least equal propriety, be branded with the epithet of *Barbarian*; for after usurping the throne of England, he maintained his crown by acts of cruelty and devastation. A Conqueror in the general acceptation of the word, is a great and honorable character;

but, on cool reflection, the Conqueror sinks in our estimation. He then appears but as an instrument of vengeance; and we consider not the individual who destroys or injures mankind, but he who benefits his fellow men, as alone highly honorable and truly great*. Amongst other proofs of William's savage disposition, he laid waste the whole country between York and Durham, so effectually, that for nine years after, neither plough nor spade were put into the

* Conscious of the detestation in which he was held, by the English people, William entertained a perpetual jealousy of them; and, as the reader may recollect, to prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies, he instituted the "*curfew bell.*" Curfew is derived from the French words *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire. This bell was rung every evening at eight o'clock; at the sound of which, all fires and candles were to be extinguished. Hence Gray's much-admired "Elegy" begins

"*The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.*"

The Conqueror also caused a survey to be made of all the lands in the kingdom, and divided the estates of the nobility, amongst his followers. This survey was registered in the well-known *Doomsday* book; a folio edition of which was printed in 2 volumes, by order of the House of Lords, price 10 guineas; and an Index to it in 1811, price 2 guineas.

ground. Many of the wretched inhabitants, who had escaped slaughter, were reduced to the necessity of eating dogs, cats, and even their own species, to prolong a miserable existence; which, generally, was of very short duration. Various writers concur in stating, that "Dead bodies were scattered about in every direction," "and that there was not one inhabited house between York and Durham; wild beasts and robbers being the only occupiers of the desolated country."

Odoricus Vitalis, a Norman monk, who wrote in the reign of the first Henry, corroborates this distressing account, by saying, that "there perished in Yorkshire, on this occasion, above a hundred thousand human beings*."

* This dreadful catastrophe was commemorated in Old English "*Rhyme*," and as it is a very curious specimen of ancient composition, the following extract is subjoined;

"The Normans in the Southe were in soe grete affray,
Of Kastells and of Tounes, they com oute alle day.
To YORK ran ilk a man, to rescet in that toune,
That no Danes Man the Walles to breke doune.
Sir William Mellet was Warden of the Countres,
Sibrigh the Gaunt was set with to keep the pees.
Thise tuo brought tydyng, thei were comen by that Coste,
Therefore William the King did turne agayn his Hoste,

York, once the magnificent seat of empire for the sovereigns of the world, had seen her grandeur diminish by the mouldering hand of time, or fall before the convulsive effects of some powerful storm. She had as often so far risen superior to adverse events, as to shine again with the brightness of regal lustre. From the brilliancy of a court, our city had, at length, about a century before, been reduced to the capital of an earldom; yet, it retained abundant vestiges of former greatness and of Roman splendour, till

And swore a grete Othe, that he suld never spare
Neither Lithe, nor Lofe, Northeren whut so thei were.
William turned agayn, and held what he had sworn,
All mad he wasteyn, Pasture, Medow, and Korne.
And slough both Fader and Sonne, Women lete thei gon,
Hors and Houndes thei ete, uncithis skaped non.
Now dwellis William efte, full bare was money wone,
Of gode Men er none lefte, but slayn er ilk one.
Grete Sin did William, that swilk Wo did werk,
So grete Vengeance he nam, of Men of holy Kirk,
That did no Wem till him, ne no Trespass
Fro York unto Durham no wonyng Stede was,
Nien Yere, says my Buke, lasted so grete Sorrow,
The Bishop Clerkes tuke their Lyves for two borrowe."

the Normans consigned them to the flames, or with savage ferocity razed them to the ground.

The frequent desolations of this capital, offer sufficient reasons why York does not possess, at the period in which we are writing, more traces of our imperial masters, who fixed their residence within her walls.

On contemplating over the ashes of this once noble city, we cannot but deplore the effects of that barbarous fury, which was not satiated with destroying the habitations of men, and those children of adversity who had made them their abode. The latter is certainly the most distressing part of the whole scene; but when we reflect on the massy piles of former grandeur, and the magnificent proofs of architectural skill, which the ruthless hand of the cruel invader involved in one general destruction, and levelled with the dust, our musings cannot fail to be accompanied with sensations bordering on pensive melancholy, and with feelings of deep regret.

SECTION III.

From the destruction of York, by William the Conqueror; to the establishment of the Ainsty, by Richard II.

AFTER the dreadful devastation which succeeded the Norman Conquest, a long period elapsed, in which York was gradually rising out of it's ruins; though this city has never since attained the proud elevation of grandeur by which it was signalized before that desolation.

We find history is nearly silent respecting York, from this period till the year 1137, in the reign of king Stephen; when another fire, occasioned by accident, spread so extensively as to burn down the Cathedral, St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, 39 parish churches in the city, and Trinity church, in the suburbs.

In the year 1138, David, king of Scotland, entered England, with a powerful army, and besieged York; on which occasion, archbishop Thurstan, lieutenant governor of the North, called together the nobility and gentry of the county. They immediately raised forces, marched

against the enemy, and caused him to retire from before the city. The hostile army was, however, overtaken near Northallerton; and after a terrible battle, was entirely defeated, 10,000 of the Scots being slain upon the field.

By this event, the peace of the country appears to have been secured for a long period; and both the reader and the historian will be spared such frequent repetitions of sanguinary recitals, as thus far occupy the pages of our record, and have often disgraced the Christian name. A Scotch historian and poet, Alexander Necham, has noticed the change in some Latin lines, which may be thus translated:

"There happy Ebor's Towers ascend the skies,
And mitred honors to St. Peter rise.
In dust, how oft, this hapless city laid;
Her walls demolish'd, and her warriors dead!
But for such horrors past—such rage deplor'd,
Peace has return'd, and *lasting* joy restor'd."

In the year 1160, and in the reign of king Henry the second, the first parliament, mentioned in history by that appellation, was held in this city. Malcolm, the Scotch king, was summoned to appear before it, and answer to certain charges alleged against him by Henry. One of them

stated that Malcolm, when he accompanied the English king, during the wars in France, betrayed all his counsels to the enemy. The Scotch king attended; and though he proved the allegations to be false, was condemned to lose all the lands he held of Henry in England, and to do homage for the kingdom of Scotland; but part of the former obligation was remitted, on condition of the latter being strictly complied with.

Henry called another convention of the barons and bishops, at York, in the year 1171; before whom he cited William, the successor of Malcolm, to appear, and do homage for the whole kingdom of Scotland. The Scotch king complied; and, in token of his subjection, deposited on the altar of the Cathedral, in York, his breastplate, spear, and saddle.

From a variety of circumstances, York appears to have been, about this time, a place of considerable trade; and as it is justly observed that the jews never settle, in large bodies, except at trading towns, or in commercial cities, their number and wealth in York, at this period, justify the remark*.

* We have a proof of the commercial prosperity of York, at a later period, when the staple of wool, which

Drake observes, that the houses of the jews in this city, resembled the palaces of princes, rather than the dwellings of subjects.

This people had been introduced by William the Conqueror; and the immense increase of their wealth eventually proved to them a source of evil. In 1189, when the ceremony of the coronation of Richard the first, was announced, the principal members of that religious sect, as was usual on those occasions, were deputed from various parts of the country, to present the new sovereign with rich gifts, for the purpose of insuring the royal favour towards them as a body. The king, however, disgusted on some account, gave orders that no jew should be present at the coronation; notwithstanding which, several were so imprudent as to mix with the crowd; and being discovered, were insulted, bruised, and some of them killed.

Benedict and Jocenus, two of the most wealthy merchants in the city of York, had repaired to

had previously been at Bruges, in Flanders, was in the 27th year of Edward III., fixed in this city. A considerable woollen manufacture also flourished here, so lately as the reign of Henry VIII.

London, with a pompous retinue, on this occasion. Both of them being in the crowd, the former was wounded, and then dragged into a church, where he was baptized by force. The following day, he was taken before Richard, in whose presence he declared he was still a jew in his heart, and would ever remain so; adding, that he was persuaded the severe usage he had received, would soon terminate his existence. For this remark, Benedict was immediately driven from the presence of the king; and he soon afterward expired.

Jocenus escaped unhurt from the London outrage; but experienced a more severe fate at York. The enthusiastic flame of bigotry and intolerance, or perhaps of avarice and plunder, which first showed itself in London, was diffused over different parts of the country; and, in March, 1190, raged with unequalled fury at York.

Part of the city being on fire during a boisterous night, the disaster supplied a fit opportunity for carrying into effect, the cruel designs of several inhabitants of the city and county, who had formed a conspiracy against the unoffending jews. Accordingly, whilst the well-disposed part of the citizens were endeavouring to extinguish the

flames, the conspirators attacked the house of the hapless Benedict. It was very strongly fortified; and contained his widow, children, and several friends, who had assembled in it, fearful of commotion. The infuriated bigots however soon gained admittance, murdered all they met with, cleared the house of every valuable, and then burnt it to the ground.

This outrage alarmed all the jews, and especially Jocenus, who procured leave from the governor, to convey his wife, children, and the whole of his wealth, into the castle, for security. In a few days, his fears were confirmed, for his house shared the fate of that of his deceased friend. The jews in the city immediately retired into the castle, except a small number, who soon fell a sacrifice to their indiscretion.

This people would have remained there, secure from their enemies, had they not one day, through suspicion, refused the governor admittance; which greatly enraged him and the high-sheriff, who was then at York. The *posse comitatus* were ordered out, to besiege the castle; and, we are told, that though several of the most respectable inhabitants avoided joining in this abominable proceeding, many of the clergy dis-

graced their profession, by loudly calling for the blood of those unoffending victims. Amongst the foremost, was a friar, in a white vesture; who was repeatedly heard to cry out: "The enemies of Christ must be destroyed." So ardent was this man in the work of destruction, that strenuously assisting the besiegers to fix the battering engines against the walls, he approached too near, and a large stone falling upon his head, killed him on the spot. Thus one who ought to have been an advocate for good will amongst men, according to the instructions of the Prince of Peace, acted under the influence of the power of darkness, and received a reward well-merited for his persecution and cruelty.

The jews offered a large sum of money provided they might be allowed to escape. The proposal being rejected, they held a council; on which occasion, a foreign rabbin, who had visited England for the instruction of the jews, addressed them as follows: "Men of Israel, our God, whose laws I have prescribed to you, commands that we should always be ready to die for those laws; and now, when death looks us in the face, we have only to choose whether we should prolong a base and infamous life, or embrace a

gallant and glorious death. If we fall into the hands of our enemies, at their will and pleasure, we must die; but our Creator, who gave us life, did also enjoin, that with our own hands, and of our own accord, we should devoutly restore it to Him again, rather than await the cruelty of an enemy. This, several of our brethren in great tribulation, have bravely performed. They knew how to do it; and our situation points out to us the most decent mode of execution."

From what part of the Divine code the rabbin supposed he could derive authority for the commission of suicide, it will not be easy to conceive. The example of his brethren, he however might adduce, with the greatest confidence; and when we reflect on the height to which the crime of self-destruction was carried on similar occasions, by that people, we cannot wonder that many of the jews acceded to the advice of their teacher. Some, however, positively rejected his proposal; on which, the rabbin further said: "Let those, whom this good and pious course displeases, separate themselves, and be cut off, from the congregation! We, for the sake of our paternal law, despise this transitory life."

Several of the jews determined to try the clemency of the christians. The others immediately began to carry their horrid scheme into effect; but the rabbin commanded them first to burn and destroy all their rich merchandise, furniture, and garments; and to damage, as much as possible, their plate, so as to prevent the enemy from being enriched by their spoils. This being done, and all the towers of the castle being set on fire, the rabbin directed that those who possessed the greatest firmness of mind, should first cut the throats of their wives and children. Jocenus accordingly began the shocking transaction, by murdering his own wife, and five children. The example was followed by the rest; and, as a mark of honour, the rabbin himself cut the throat of Jocenus. It is highly probable, that he cut his own throat also; for he was found among the slain.

The frenzy of this unhappy people was equalled, if not exceeded, by the subsequent cruelty of their Christian enemies; or rather of those barbarians, who glutted their thirst after rapine and murder, under the pretence of destroying the enemies of Christ. The jews who had refused to comply with the dreadful resolution of their rabbin, ex-

erted themselves to extinguish the flames; and, on the following morning, stood upon the walls; where they, in the most lamentable manner, related the horrid circumstance. To convince the besiegers of their sincerity, they threw the dead bodies of their brethren over the walls; then promising to become Christians, they earnestly supplicated for mercy.

The enemies of the jews pretended to be moved by their solicitations; and through this means, prevailed on them to open the gates. On gaining admission, they rushed like a torrent, and inhumanly murdered the whole remnant of those hapless men. The cruel perpetrators of this diabolical deed then resorted to the Minster, where the bonds, which the Christians had given to the jews, were deposited; and, breaking open the chests, took and burnt, in the midst of the church, all the writings they contained.

It is calculated that 500 men had taken shelter in the castle, besides women and children. If this statement is correct, we may conclude that the total number of jews, who were thus slaughtered in the month of March, 1190, amounted to more than 1500.

Richard was in the Holy Land, at the time of this massacre, and being informed of the event, gave orders for the bishop of Ely, his regent, to repair to York, and punish the offenders. The miscreants being previously apprised of his coming, fled from the city. The bishop, however, examined the remaining citizens, who declared that inhabitants of neighbouring towns were the principal offenders; notwithstanding which, he levied a fine upon them, committed the high-sheriff and governor to prison, took away one hundred hostages, repaired the castle which king Wm. Rufus had formerly strengthened, and gave the government of the county to his brother Osbert de Longchamp. The one hundred inhabitants were taken to Northampton, and remained there in custody four years; when the citizens of York paid ten marks to the king, for their deliverance.

A new colony of jews, encouraged by the conduct of Richard, soon supplied the places of those who had been thus cruelly exterminated; and it appears that they rapidly grew rich, and lived in great magnificence; until the reign of Edward, the first king of that name after the

Norman conquest*. Edward was very arbitrary to the Jews; 280 of whom he hanged at once, for adulterating the coin of the realm. He also ordered the goods of all other Jews to be confiscated, and the whole of their fraternity to be banished the kingdom. Jubbergate in the city, and Jewberry, without the walls, north of Laythorp bridge, may both be considered as having derived their names from that people.

War being likely to break out between England and Scotland, in the year 1199, during the reign of king John, a mediation was proposed; and a meeting, between the two kings and their nobles, was held at York. The result was an agreement that the two sons of John, should marry the two daughters of the Scotch king, by which their interests would be effectually united.

In 1216, the last year of John's reign, the northern barons laid siege to York; but, on re-

* *Three Edwards* reigned as sovereigns over England previous to the Norman conquest, yet it is very remarkable that this king, who in reality was the *fourth* Edward, should be styled *Edward the first.* Confusion and mistake have often been the natural result of this unaccountable inconsistency.

ceiving a thousand marks from the inhabitants, granted them a truce till the octave of Pentecost. Four years after this event, Henry the third, John's immediate successor, being anxious for an alliance with Scotland, attended a convention at York, where the king of Scotland not only swore to marry Henry's sister, but, in three days after, performed his oath.

In 1230, Henry, and the king of Scotland, with the chief nobles of the land, kept their christmas at York, in a most magnificent manner; and, in 1251, Henry and his queen, met Alexander the third, son of the before-mentioned king of Scotland, at York. The occasion of this meeting was to present the daughter of the king and queen of England, in marriage to Alexander, and to see the ceremony performed, with a magnificence and grandeur, suitable to the nuptials of such exalted characters.

All the peers of the realm accompanied Henry; and, with the king of Scotland, came his mother, and many Scotch and French nobles. On christmas-day, Henry conferred the honour of knighthood on Alexander and twenty of his nobles; and, on the following day, the royal pair were married in the cathedral, by the archbishop.

The ceremony was performed very early in the morning, to prevent the excessive crowding, which otherwise might have been expected. An immense number of military commanders, and other persons of rank, attended the king of England; and, the king of Scotland was also waited upon by more than 60 knights, clad in a most superb manner.

During the stay of these monarchs in York, the archbishop several times entertained them with princely munificence and grandeur; and expended, during the visit of the royal party, no less than 4000 marks, or nearly £2700. The nuptial solemnities were however soon over, and Alexander and his beautiful bride, attended by Sir Robert Norrice, knight, Sir Stephen Banson, Lady Maude, and several other distinguished characters, departed for Scotland.

In "*Stowe's Annals*," we are informed of an extraordinary event, which, in 1276, occurred in Northumbria, and therefore deserves to be noticed in the history of it's ancient capital. A person from France, of considerable property, says that writer, brought into this province, a Spanish ewe of very uncommon growth. It was soon after attacked with that fatal disease,

the rot in sheep, which appears not to have been previously known in this country. The contagion thus introduced, spread rapidly, and was dreadfully prevalent for many years.

Edward, improperly styled the first, son of Henry, stayed some time at York on his way into Scotland, in the year 1291; when the famous welchman, Rice-ap-Meredith, was conveyed to this city, tried for high treason, condemned, and drawn through York, to the gallows, where he was hanged and quartered.

Seven years afterward, Edward summoned a parliament to meet at York; and, in an especial manner, required the presence of his mutinous nobility. The English barons attended, and the king's confirmation of Magna Charta, also of Charta de Foresta, was read to them. Though the English nobles attended, the Scotch lords did not; it was therefore agreed, that the whole English army should rendezvous at York, the following April, and that a general muster should then be made.

At this parliament, the commons granted to the king the *ninth* penny of their goods; the archbishop of Canterbury and his clergy, the *tenth* penny; and the archbishop of York, and

his clergy, a *fifth*. Edward soon after removed his courts of justice from London to York, and summoning another parliament, renewed his former order for the attendance of the nobility of Scotland. They again refused compliance with the king's command; which induced him to issue a commission of array, ordering his subjects to meet him at Roxburgh, on St. John's day. The famous battle of Falkirk immediately ensued. After this battle, the king returned to York; and in 1299, held another parliament there. That spring, Edward pursued the advantages obtained at Falkirk; and in 1306, completed the reduction of Scotland. He staid some time in York, on his return; and the same year again removed his courts of justice to London.

In this reign, York ranked amongst the English ports, and furnished one vessel to Edward's fleet; but, when vessels were built on a larger scale, the commerce of York decreased, and Hull commanded that trade which had been previously confined to our city.

In 1311, the unfortunate Edward the second kept his christmas at York, and expecting an invasion from the Scots, caused the walls of this city to be strongly fortified. Piers Gaveston and

his followers, who had been banished by Edward I., now repaired to the king at York, and were very kindly received by their sovereign.

The fatal battle of Bannockburn was fought with the Scots, about three years after this event; in which the king lost 50,000 men. Edward narrowly escaped to York; where he called his nobles together for consultation; but so indecisive was this prince in his councils, that nothing was then determined upon.

Of the value of money about this period, some idea may be formed from a maximum, fixed by the king's writs, in 1314, for the prices of the following articles:

	£.	s.	d.
No Ox, stall or corn fed, to be sold for more than	1	4	0
No grass-fed Ox to be sold for more than	0	16	0
A fat stalled Cow, not to exceed	0	12	0
Any other Cow, not to exceed	0	10	0
A fat *Mutton*, corn fed, or with wool well grown	0	1	8
Ditto, ... ditto, shorne	0	1	2
A fat Hog, two years old	0	3	4
A fat Goose, *twopence halfpenny*—In the city	0	0	3
A fat Capon, *twopence*—In the city	0	0	2½
A fat Hen, or two Chickens, 1d.—In the city	0	0	1½
Twenty-four Eggs	0	0	1

The Court of Exchequer, which had been removed to London in 1306, appears between that time and 1318 to have been twice, if not oftener, held at York.

Edward again visited this city, in the year 1319, for the purpose of raising an army, in order to proceed against Scotland; on which occasion, the Courts of Exchequer and King's Bench, with Doomsday Book and other records, were removed to York for six months. The king found the city and country so thinly inhabited, that he was obliged to complete his forces from other quarters. He then proceeded to besiege Berwick; but scarcely had he arrived there, before the Scots, having crossed the Solway, marched by a different route into England, wasting all the country to the gates of this city, and then retired.

The archbishop of York, fired with indignation at this audacity, raised an army of priests, monks, labourers, artizans, shopkeepers, &c., to the amount of 10,000; and hastening after those depredators, overtook them at Myton, near Boroughbridge, on the 12th of October, 1319. The Scots seeing the archbishop and his forces approach, drew up in order of battle, and then set on fire several hay-

stacks; the smoke of which blowing in the faces of the English, prevented them from seeing their opponents. The venerable commander, was however a young soldier; and possessing more courage than military talent, he, instead of drawing back his forces, till the combustion had subsided, or beyond the reach of it's effects, permitted the enemy to avail themselves of the advantage it offered, and the Scots pouring down upon his undisciplined army, in firm and compact order, routed them, after a very feeble resistance. Between three and four thousand of the English were slain or drowned, including Nicholas Fleming, who was then, for the 7th time, mayor of York; and so many priests perished, that it was long called "*the White Battle*."

The body of the mayor was honourably interred in the parish church of St. Wilfred; and the archbishop granted an indulgence of forty days, to all the parishioners, who, being truly penitent and confessing their sins, should say a pater-noster, and ave-maria, for the repose of his soul. A chantry was also founded for him, in the same church.

On hearing of this defeat, Edward returned to York; and in 1321, after the battle of Borough-

bridge, Thomas earl of Lancaster, and many of his revolting barons, who had there been taken prisoners, were conveyed to the king at York. They were tried, and being all found guilty, the earl was beheaded in front of his own castle at Pontefract, and the barons were hanged and quartered in this city.

In 1322, Edward called another parliament at York; by which a decree that had been passed at London, against the Spencers, was rescinded; and that family restored to the royal favour. Robert Baldock was also then made lord chancellor, and the king's eldest son was created prince of Wales and duke of Aquitain. The ordinances of the barons were likewise examined, and a large subsidy was granted to the king. Edward immediately raised an army, and marched into Scotland; but the enemy having destroyed the forage, he was obliged to retire, for want of provisions; and being followed by Robert, the Scotch king, was surprised, whilst at dinner in Byland Abbey, about fourteen miles from York, and his forces were routed. Edward himself, was indebted for his safety to the swiftness of his horse, and made his escape to this city; where he endeavoured, by public amusements, to divert the chagrin occasioned by his ill fortune.

This sovereign was soon after deposed, and murdered by the queen; and his son, a youth only fourteen years of age, in 1327, was crowned king under the title of Edward the third. Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, immediately sent an army of 20,000 horse into England, which ravaged the northern parts of the kingdom. On hearing of this, the young sovereign ordered a general rendezvous of all his army at York, whither he resorted. He was there joined by John Lord Beaumont, of Hainault, and more than 2000 foreigners; who sought renown under the banners of that inexperienced youth. The king laid in this city, with an army of 60,000 men during six weeks; all which time, it is recorded, provisions were so well supplied, that they remained plentiful, and consequently cheap.

The foreigners, in his army, presuming on their own importance and the royal kindness, behaved in too haughty a manner, toward the English; whose independent minds spurned at their repeated insults. On Trinity-Sunday, the king gave a sumptuous entertainment at the monastery, where his retinue amounted to 550 knights; and the queen-mother's suite consisted of sixty of the principal ladies in the kingdom.

That evening, the royal guests were interrupted, whilst in the midst of their diversions, by a serious contest which arose between the servants of the foreigners, and some English archers; which latter so rapidly increased, as in a short time, to amount to nearly three thousand. The Hainaulters were soon put to flight, many of them slain, and the remainder obliged to fortify themselves, in their quarters, as securely as possible.

Their commanders, on being informed of the circumstance, retired from the court to their respective lodgings; and it was with considerable difficulty that the king effected a temporary cessation of hostilities; part of the city having been set on fire during the contest.

The next night, the foreigners, prompted by revenge, and headed by their officers, suddenly made an attack on the Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire archers, and murdered about three hundred of them; eighty of whom, we are told, were interred under one stone, in the yard of St. Clement's church, in Fossgate. This rash and cruel massacre so exasperated the English, that six thousand of them entered into a combination to sacrifice every foreigner; and they

would certainly have carried the horrid resolution into effect, had not the king prevented them, by placing strong guards at the lodgings of the foreigners, and by removing the archers from their quarters.

The Scotch army of horse had greatly derided the English for pusillanimity; but when they heard that such a formidable force was collected, ambassadors were despatched to York, with overtures of peace. Their terms, however, not proving satisfactory, the Scotch ambassadors were sent away; and the king commanded that every man should be ready, in one week, to march against the enemy. At the time fixed, this army left York; the king having previously issued an order for placing the city in a state of defence. The Scots were overtaken at Stanhope Park, and would have fallen an easy prey to the English, had not the treachery of Lord Mortimer suffered them to escape. They fled home with great precipitancy, and the king, excessively chagrined at the escape of an enemy whom he thought already in his power, returned to York, whence he proceeded to London.

Lord John, of Hainault, was however well rewarded by the king, and honourably sent to his

own country. He returned in 1328, the following year, with his niece Philippa, the most celebrated beauty of the age, who was only in her fourteenth year; and conducted her with a great retinue to York, in order to marry her to the king.

Edward and his court, were passing their christmas with great magnificence in this city; and he received that beautiful princess and her attendants, with all the pomp and ceremony his high station could command. On the 24th of January, the marriage ceremony was performed in the cathedral. Not only at York, but throughout the whole country, tournaments, plays, feasting, and other demonstrations of joy then in use, celebrated the event; and in this city continued during three weeks.

The foreigners however, in the midst of their festivity and wantonness, violently assaulted several of the wives, daughters, and maid-servants of the inhabitants residing in the suburbs of York. This lewd conduct was justly resented by the latter; who demanded satisfaction in honourable combat. A number of the inhabitants and foreigners, well armed, accordingly met early one morning, in

Watlingate*, and fought so desperately, that 527 of the Hainaulters, and 242 Englishmen were slain or drowned in the river, during the contest. The surviving foreigners swelled with hatred and revenge, for the loss of their countrymen, set fire to a part of the suburbs, which spread so rapidly, as to consume nearly the whole of one parish, before the flames could be subdued.

In 1332, Edward again summoned a parliament to assemble at York; the principal occurrence at which, appears to have been a quarrel between the two archbishops, relative to bearing their crosses in each other's province. In 1334, on his way to Scotland, the king staid and kept his christmas here; and on his return, held a parliament in this city. There were no fewer than twelve parliaments assembled in York, during this reign and the one preceding.

In 1347, Edward and his son, the Black Prince, being both engaged in the wars in France,

* Drake, when speaking of the Roman road from York to Stamford-Bridge, &c. says, "I have found in ancient History, that a street in the suburbs of this city, out of Walmgate-Bar, through which the road must pass to York, was anciently called *Watlingate*."

David Bruce invaded England, with a full determination to destroy the country with fire and sword, until he came to York; and he effected his purpose so completely, as to enable a detachment of his army to destroy a part of the suburbs.

The beautiful queen, Philippa, being in the city, immediately collected all the forces she could; appointed the archbishop of York, William de la Zouch, second in command of the English army; and marched against the enemy. Overtaking the Scots at Neville's cross, near Durham, when they little expected such a visit, she completely routed them, took their king prisoner, and left 15,000 of their men dead upon the field. She then returned to York; where the captive king, David, was delivered to her with great ceremony. He was detained here till the city was strongly fortified; and then, leaving the lords Percy and Neville, to govern the north, the queen proceeded to London, to present her prisoner to the king.

It may be proper here to add, that William of Hatfield, the second son of Edward and Philippa, died young, and was buried in the cathedral at York; and that Edmund Langley, their fifth son, in the reign of their successor, was created the first duke of York.

During the year 1348, a very alarming mortality raged in this city nine weeks, and considerably thinned it's population.

Richard the second, being on an expedition against the Scots, in 1385, was some time in York. On this occasion, Sir John Holland, the king's brother, and lord Ralph Stafford, eldest son of the earl of Stafford, had a quarrel, which occasioned a duel, and the latter was slain, by Sir John, in a field near Bishopthorpe.

Four years after, the clergy having a serious disagreement with the mayor and commonalty of the city, Richard again visited York, for the purpose of producing a reconciliation; which he soon effected. At the same time he gave his sword to William de Selby, the mayor, to be borne before him and his successors in office; and from this special appointment of the king, our chief magistrate has ever since been honoured with the title of *lord* mayor.

In the year 1390, a contagious disease carried off 1100 inhabitants of this city. The following year a still more dreadful pestilence spread all over England; and raged with such fury in York, that more than 11,000 of the inhabitants fell a sacrifice to it's ravages in a short period,

In 1392, Richard being displeased with the citizens of London, again removed the courts of king's bench and chancery, to York, at the instigation of the archbishop of this diocese, his Grace being also lord chancellor; but they remained here only from midsummer to christmas.

This year was rendered remarkable, by the king presenting the first mace to the city, to be carried before the lord mayor, and a cap of maintenance to the sword-bearer.

About four years after, Richard changed the government of the city, by abolishing the office of bailiffs, and appointing two sheriffs. Thus he made York a distinct county; which is called, in all law proceedings, the county of the city.

We have already seen, in the second section, our ancient and venerable city gradually reduced from the metropolis of an empire, to the capital of an earldom. The limits of the district included under this term were, for a long time, co-extensive with the boundaries of Northumbria as a kingdom. At what precise periods it's various subdivisions were made, cannot be easily ascertained. Alfred the Great is allowed to have portioned out the kingdom of England into shires; but, if the northern part of the nation was subdivided into the present counties, in his

reign, the earldom of Northumbria appears long after that time, to have embraced most of it's original extent.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, just preceding the Norman conquest, the present division of Northumbria into the counties of York, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, is more decided. We however find as late as the reign of Harold, the successor of Edward, that Morchar was the earl of Northumbria, and governor of York; and that he continued so after the Norman conquest. With Waltheof, the successor of this nobleman, and the last of the Saxon earls, seems to have ceased the distinction of Northumbria as an earldom; and we may thence consider York as the capital of Yorkshire only.

The earls of Northumbria are frequently called earls of Northumberland also; yet after that period, the earls of this name received their title, not from ancient Northumbria, but chiefly, if not wholly from that part of it which now constitutes *the county* of Northumberland.

As York had been gradually declining in importance, by the changes and revolutions which occurred during 1000 years; so it appears to

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have been the design of Richard, in the year 1396, by constituting the city a distinct county, to confer upon it a mark of honorable distinction.

The charter of Richard the second, which commanded that *two sheriffs* should annually be chosen by the citizens, instead of *three bailiffs*, as before that period, also ordained, says Drake, "that the city of York and suburbs of the same, should be thenceforth a *county* by itself, and be called for ever, *the county of the city of York.*" By Madox's Firma Burgi, it is clear that this did not include that division which is now called the Ainsty, or county of the city.

The Ainsty was then but a hundred or wapentake of the West-Riding of Yorkshire; under "the care of the mayor and citizens, as bailiffs," or stewards of it. Thus it remained until about fifty years afterward; when, by a charter in the 27th of the reign of Henry the sixth, it was *annexed to the county of the city;* and has ever since remained wholly under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, and of those members of the corporation, who are by charter, magistrates of the city. Hence the inhabitants of the Ainsty are obliged to resort to York, for the adjustment of all civil dissensions, though the freeholders of that division are not entitled to any

privileges or franchises as citizens of York, but remain in other respects as inhabitants of the county at large; being allowed to vote at the county elections.

The Ainsty comprises the following towns and villages; to which are annexed their distances from York:

	MILES.		MILES.
Acomb	2	Hessay	5½
Askham Richard	5	Healaugh	8
Askham Bryan	4	Knapton	3
Appleton Roebuck	8	Long Marston	7
Acaster Malbis	4½	Moor Monkton	8
Acaster Sailby	6½	Middlethorpe	2
Angram	6½	Nether Poppleton	4
Bickerton	10	Oxton	9
Bolton Percy	9	Rufforth	5
Bilbrough	5½	Steeton	7
Bishopthorpe	2½	Thorp-Arch	13½
Bilton	8½	Tockwith	9
Colton	6	Tadcaster	9
Copmanthorpe	4	Upper Poppleton	3½
Catterton	7	Walton	13
Dringhouses	1½	Wighill	9
Hutton Wansley	8	Wilsthorp	8
Holdgate	1		

In addition to the above thirty-five towns and villages, there are also several hamlets and gen-

tlemens' seats. The district is nearly surrounded by the rivers Ouse, Wharf, and Nidd, whilst the interior of the Ainsty is well watered by the Foss, which glides through it's fields and enriches it's pastures, till, arriving near Bolton Percy, it joins the river Wharf. As the reader may wish to have a more minute account, the boundaries of the Ainsty are given below.

The Ouse, from the confluence of that river and the Nidd, at Nun-Monkton, on the north of the city; to the confluence of the Wharf and Ouse, on the south, a distance of 15 miles.

The Wharf, from the meeting of the Wharf and Ouse on the south, to Flint-Mill House, near Thorp-Arch on the west, 12 miles.

The wapentake of Claro on the west, from Flint-Mill House to Cattle-Bridge, on the Nidd, along the several parishes of Thorp-Arch, Bickerton, and Cattle-Bridge, 4½ miles.

The Nidd, on the north, from Cattle-Bridge to the confluence of the Ouse and Nidd, at Nun-Monkton, 6½ miles; making in the whole a circumference of 38 miles.

The district, now called the Ainsty, was formerly a forest; but it was disforested by the charters of Richard the first and king John,

The name in several ancient writings, is spelt *Ancitty*, which Drake supposes to have been derived from the old northern word *Anent*, signifying a hundred or district contiguous to the city.

York and the Ainsty were formerly considered as equal to about an *eighth* part of the west-riding, and to a *twentieth* part of the county at at large. The division of all assessments, is by act of parliament, for the city *three fifths*, and for the Ainsty *two fifths*.

York continues at present, the capital of the county of the city, and also of Yorkshire, which embraces several districts that are in some measure distinct counties, viz:—Hullshire, Holderness, Richmondshire, Craven, and Cleveland. The whole forming, by much the largest county in England; being 130 miles long, 90 broad, and 460 in circumference; containing 5490 square miles.

Yorkshire still retains another division, which, at one time, was general in most counties; being separated into three parts, hence called trithings, since corrupted to ridings, distinguished by the additions of north, east, and west. The last is the largest, most populous, and by much

the wealthiest of the three; abounding with well cultivated fields watered by fruitful rivers, and enriched with numerous extensive manufactories, and excellent market towns. This district is also interspersed with many rural and romantic scenes, adorned by the splendid mansions of the opulent, and the peaceful habitations of humble peasantry.

The county is also subdivided into 24 wapentakes or hundreds, including, as stated in the Yorkshire Gazetteer, 563 parishes, 55 market towns, and one city.

SECTION IV.

From the establishment of the County of the City, by Richard II., to the arrival of King James, at York, in 1617.

ABOUT three years after Richard had granted to York the privileges which he conferred on establishing the county of the city, he was deposed; and died in Pontefract castle. Various opinions are however entertained, relative to the mode of his exit: Some historians assert that he was there inhumanly "starved to death;" whilst others inform us that Sir Piers Exton, one of Henry's domestics, was sent down, with eight ruffians, to murder Richard; which, it is recorded, was effected in the following manner. They went into the room when he was unarmed; but the valiant monarch so furiously attacked the first who entered, as to disarm the ruffian, and kill him with his own weapon. Three others of them the king also laid dead at his feet; and he probably would have slain them all, had not Exton mounted a table *behind* that unfortunate sovereign, and cut him down with a battle axe.

The citizens of York testified their attachment to Richard, on various occasions, after his death. On the accession of Henry the fourth to the throne of England, after the murder of his lawful sovereign, Henry Piercy, earl of Northumberland, Richard Scroope, archbishop of York, whose brother Henry had beheaded, Thomas Mowbray, earl Marshal, the lords, Fauconbridge, Bardoff, Hastings, and several other persons of distinction, formed a conspiracy against the king; but they did not succeed, owing to the mismanagement of the archbishop. He wrote several articles hostile to his majesty, caused them to be fixed on the church doors; and, in a sermon, invited the people to take up arms, to reform abuses. By these means, he caused 20,000 men to resort to his standard, at York; which was painted with the five wounds of our Saviour.

The king, hearing of these proceedings, sent down 30,000 men, under the command of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and his own son, John. They found the archbishop strongly encamped on the forest of Galtres, near this city; but being afraid to attack the reverend commander, Westmoreland, by means of flattery and intrigue, prevailed upon that prelate to give him the meet-

ing, and settle matters amicably between the two camps. A meeting accordingly took place, the archbishop being attended by the earl marshal. The generals shook hands in sight of both armies, and reciprocated other tokens of reconciliation and friendship; after which, the archbishop, by the persuasion of Westmoreland, dismissed his forces to their respective homes.

Having by this stratagem deprived that prelate of his means of defence, the treacherous Westmoreland arrested him and the earl marshal, for high-treason; and caused both of them to be beheaded. Sir John Lamplugh, Sir Robert Plumpton, and several others, also suffered with them.

The earl's body was buried in the cathedral; but his head was fixed on a spike, and, according to Drake, exhibited for some time on the walls of the city. Walsingham however says, "it was fixed on a stake, and being placed on the city bridge, remained there, till Henry by a writ, dated the 6th of August, in the 6th year of his reign, ordered it to be taken down and interred with the body." The archbishop suffered with great fortitude, in a field between York and Bishopthorpe, on the 8th of June, 1405, and his body also was

interred in the cathedral. The latter being regarded as a martyr, his tomb was visited by so many devotees, as soon to attract the attention and interference of the king.

Henry immediately issued orders from Pontefract, for the seizure of all the liberties and privileges of the city. Various trials, executions, &c., ensued; but he soon after published a general pardon to all the archbishop's adherents, dated at Ripon. This city was consequenty reinstated in the enjoyment of it's former privileges.

The second year of his reign, Henry came to York, on his return from Scotland, and in our city witnessed a martial combat, between two foreign and two english knights; the latter of whom prevailed. The king was so well pleased with the victors, that he gave Sir John Cornwall, who was one of them, his sister in marriage.

In the year 1408, Henry passed through York, after the defeat of the earl of Northumberland's forces, on Bramham-Moor. During this battle, the principal of the Piercy family was slain; and his head being stuck upon a stake, was thus carried up to London, where it was placed on the bridge.

Henry the fifth and his queen, proceeded to York, in 1412; and from the accounts we have of this journey, it appears to have been undertaken, owing to the prevalence of strong rumours, that the shrine of St. John, of Beverley, had exuded blood, all the day on which the battle of Agincourt had been fought. Victory being consequently imputed to the merits of that saint, Henry made a pilgrimage to visit his shrine.

Whilst the king and queen remained at York, an account arrived of the death of the duke of Clarence, the king's brother; who was slain in France. By an old register, belonging to the city, it also appears, that during his reign, a command from the king, was received by the lord mayor, to seize and confiscate the estate and effects of Thomas Lord Scroope, of Masham, who had been beheaded for high treason: his head was also sent along with the mandate, accompanied by an order to place it over Micklegate Bar.

During the reign of Henry the sixth, the house of York endeavoured to establish their title to the throne; but Richard, duke of York, having fallen at the battle of Wakefield, his head, in derision of his pretensions, was crowned with

paper, and with those of Richard, earl of Salisbury, Sir John Limbrick, Sir Ralph Stanley, and others, was placed over Micklegate-Bar, each face being toward the city.

On the death of Richard, duke of York, Edward, his son, was proclaimed king of England; and, having collected a force of 49,000 strong, he encamped at Pontefract. Henry and his queen, were in York; and in this city or it's vicinity, had 60,000 men, which were commanded by the duke of Somerset, the earl of Northumberland, and lord Clifford; who proceeded with the army against Edward, leaving Henry, his queen, and son, in the city.

A body of light horse, commanded by lord Clifford, cut their way through the pass, at Ferrybridge, which was guarded by a detachment from Edward's forces. Clifford, however, falling in with lord Falconberg soon after, was obliged to retire on the main army; and, in his retreat, he was shot dead by a headless arrow.

Edward, being doubtful of the fidelity of his troops, published a proclamation, that all who wished not to fight, might leave the army; but that it should be death for any to depart after the commencement of the battle. This offer was refused

by all, and they immediately proceeded to meet the forces of Henry; which were encamped in Towton field, two miles from Tadcaster. Previous to the battle, Edward, who commanded in person, fearful of being embarrassed with prisoners, issued a proclamation that no quarter should be given to the enemy; and a similar order was, consequently given, by Henry's commanders.

Early on the morning of Palm-Sunday, March 29, 1461, the battle commenced, with a flight of arrows* from Henry's men; but, a shower of snow

* The Bow seems to have been much used at this period; and so fully was Edward convinced of it's effect on this occasion, that in the fifth year of his reign, an act was passed, commanding every Englishman to have a Bow *of his own height;* and that Butts should be provided in every township; at which the inhabitants were obliged to exercise, every feast day, and holiday, or be subject to certain penalties. Of course there must have been Butts in or near York, but no remains of them are now visible. It is however supposed they stood near *Clifford's Tower.*

Edward the second, in the year 1314, when marching from York against the Scots, seems also to have been much strengthened by the *archers* of his day; for

which fell in their faces, prevented them from discerning the exact distance of the enemy, and caused most of their arrows to fall harmless on the ground. After Henry's forces had emptied their quivers, Edward's men gathered up the arrows, and shot them back upon their former possessors. On perceiving this, Henry's commanders urged their forces to close combat, and a desperate slaughter ensued. The Lancastrians, who were distinguished by the *Red Rose*, at length gave way, and fled towards York. Many were lost in crossing the bridge, at Tadcaster; and we are told that the rivulet near that town, and the river Wharf, were both discoloured with the blood of the slain—THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUN-

we are informed, that he summoned all the *able* men from this part of the country; and by the following quotation, we find them to have been chiefly "quiver'd warriors."

"From *Humber's* streams, whose tumbling waves resound,
And deafen all the adjoining coasts around,
To where the *Tweed* in softer windings flows,
Full fifty thousand *quiver'd warriors* rose;—
A hardy race, who, well experienced, knew
To fit the *shaft*, and twang the *bended yew*;
Bred up to danger, and inur'd to dare
In distant fight, and aim the *feather'd war*."

DRED AND SEVENTY-SIX ENGLISHMEN having fallen on this memorable occasion. The dead bodies were buried in pits, and such other places as offered the most ready receptacle for them. Quarter was granted to the earl of Devonshire; but he appears to have been the only prisoner taken during that dreadful conflict.

The fatal intelligence was immediately conveyed to Henry and his queen, at York, by the dukes of Somerset and Exeter; with whom they fled into Scotland; Edward entering the city nearly as they departed. The victor soon took down from the bar, the head of his father, and those of his colleagues; and, in his turn, ordered several of the adherents of Henry to be beheaded, and their heads to be placed over the same bar. Edward having quieted all the northern parts, returned to London, and was crowned king of England.

In the year 1464, he again arrived at York, with a very numerous army, and most of his nobility, on their march against the Scots, French, and Northumbrians; who had united in favour of Henry. The armies meeting at Hexham, a battle ensued, in which Edward was again triumphant. Among Henry's equipage was

taken, the royal cap, called Abacot, garnished with two rich crowns. This diadem was used at Edward's coronation at York, on the 4th of May following, when the ceremony was performed with great solemnity. At this time, lord George and Sir Humphrey Neville, with twenty-five more prisoners, were beheaded.

By a grant, from Edward to this city, now lodged in the tower, it appears that the citizens had been friendly to him and his cause; for the patent is dated at York, June 10th, 1464, and expresses the king's great concern for the sufferings the city had experienced during those wars, and for the poverty they had occasioned; in consideration of which, he not only relinquished his usual demands upon the city, but assigned it for the twelve succeeding years, an annual rent of £40, from his customs at Hull.

This monarch, a few years afterward, privately married a lady in England, whilst the famous earl of Warwick was negociating a treaty in France, for his marriage with the French king's sister. Warwick, disgusted by Edward's conduct, espoused the cause of Henry, in which he united his two brothers, one of whom was lord president, and the other, archbishop of York. It

was agreed that the two latter should stir up a commotion in the north, whilst Warwick, who was governor of Calais, should land in the south.

With this determination, their attention was directed toward the city of York, where an hospital had long before been established, for the relief of the indigent; and supported by donations from affluent farmers, in the time of harvest. Those voluntary contributions, however, by custom, were at length considered a debt due from each farmer to the hospital; and government appointed officers to collect them. This was made a pretext for dissatisfaction, and the two brothers of the earl of Warwick, eagerly improved such an opportunity to increase the spirit of revolt. They accordingly misrepresented the affair; stating, that the hospital required no such assistance, and that the corn only went to enrich the priests. This stratagem had the desired effect; and the public were so exasperated with the idea of having long been imposed upon, that 15,000 men assembled, and marched toward York.

So warlike an appearance spread general alarm in the city; and whilst the inhabitants were hesitating whether to march out and give the insurgents battle, or not, the Marquis Montacute,

the lord president before-mentioned, whose conduct in this instance is not easily accounted for, selected a small number of men, and in the night, attacked and defeated the insurgents; many of whom he killed, and others he took prisoners. Among the latter was their leader, Robert Holdern, whom he caused to be beheaded before one of the city gates. Another leader was soon chosen; who marching into the south, took Edward prisoner, and placed him in the custody of the archbishop of York. This prelate sent him to Middleham castle; whence he escaped, and fled to the continent.

Edward, however, in the year 1471, assisted by the duke of Burgundy, who supplied him with men and money, was enabled to land at Ravensworth, in Yorkshire; which he did under the pretext of coming to claim his patrimonial estate of York only, and not the crown. This pretence was disbelieved by Warwick, who sent strict orders to York that he should not be admitted. Still Edward continued to advance toward the city; and, on his near approach, was met by two aldermen, who informed him that he could not be received there.

Edward, in reply, repeated his former professions of loyalty to the king; and appealed, in strong

terms, to the feelings of the citizens; who, on his having sworn to preserve the liberties of the city, and to obey Henry's commands, opened to him the gates. He rode immediately to the cathedral, and confirmed his oath at the sacred altar. This was, however, only base hypocrisy; for, no sooner had he performed this ceremony, than he assumed the regal title, raised a considerable loan in the city, and, leaving it well garrisoned, marched to the south. The battle of Barnet soon followed, at which Edward defeated Henry's forces, slew Warwick and his brother, and shortly after committed Henry to the tower; by which Edward was enabled to rest in peaceable possession of the crown.

Some years subsequent to the battle of Barnet, Edward, being in the north, visited York. The lord mayor, aldermen, and commonalty on horseback, met his majesty at some distance from the city. They were accompanied by many of the principal citizens, some on horseback, and others on foot; who, on conducting the king to the city, saluted him with loud acclamations. The royal visiter staid only a few days; and, on his departure, made the city a present of a large sum of money.

In the year 1483, this sovereign paid the common debt of nature; and his brother Richard, who was then at York, and whom Edward had left guardian to his sons, ordered a requium to be sung in the minster, for the repose of the king's departed soul.

Having performed this rite, probably to cover his nefarious purposes, he went up to London. Soon after his arrival, he several times addressed letters to the mayor and citizens of York, by which means he obtained 4000 men, chiefly from this city, under pretence of bloody designs on the part of the queen; and caused himself to be crowned in London, with the title of Richard the third.

On obtaining possession of the throne, he imprisoned his nephews, and hastened to have his coronation repeated at York. During this journey, the execrable murder of those two young princes, was perpetrated in the tower of London.

The coronation was performed at the cathedral in York, by archbishop Rotheram, with great pomp and parade. All the lords of the kingdom, temporal and spiritual, were present on this occasion; and the city resounded in every

part, with tilts, tournaments, and other triumphal sports; which were continued till Richard left the city.

Previous to this prince's departure, he summoned a meeting of the aldermen and commons, to whom he expressed his grateful remembrance of their services; and said, that knowing the circumstances of the city were far from affluent, he would give, for the relief of the citizens, certain privileges. These are described in an ancient record, in the following words:— "in esyng of the tolls, murage, butcher-pennys, and skitgild of the said cite, yerely £23:11:2 for evyr; that is to say, for the murage, £xx. and the residue to the sheriffs; so that it shold be lefull to every person coming to the said cite with their guds and cattell, and them freely to sell in the same without any thing gratifying, or paying for toll or murage of any of the said guds; and his grace most graciously granted to the mair and commonality of the said cite yerely xl*d.* for ever, to the behoof of the commonality and chamber of the said cite; and yerely to the mair for the tyme being, as his chief serjeant at ayrms, xii*d.* of the day, being by the yere, £18:6:0."

However trifling those sums may now appear, it will certainly be acknowledged they were of considerable importance at the time they were granted, when it is considered that the current prices of grain, in the capital of the kingdom, but a few years before, had been as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, per quarter	0	2	0
Barley, ditto	0	1	10
Peas, ditto	0	3	4
Oats, ditto	0	1	2

Soon after the coronation in this city, the duke of Buckingham took up arms against the king; who immediately forwarded a letter, addressed, "*To the maire and communalitie of the citie of York*," informing them of the circumstance, and requesting assistance. On the receipt of this letter, it was determined that John Spon, sergeant to the mace, should be sent to Edward, at Nottingham, to learn his majesty's will. The fatal battle of Bosworth field, in 1485, immediately succeeding, closed the career of that monarch, who, though guilty of many crimes, appears not to have been devoid of some virtues. Either from gratitude or policy, he requited the adherence of our city to his interest with royal munificence; and by

different records, we find that his memory was highly honoured in this part of the country.

Henry the seventh, in 1486, assumed the reins of government; and wisely united the interests of the red and white roses, by marrying the princess Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York. This politic measure, did not secure immediate tranquillity; for in the second year of his reign, an insurrection broke out in the north, under the sanction of lord Lovel and the two Staffords; and was afterwards headed by the earl of Lincoln. The earl landed with Lambert Symnel, from Ireland; whom he caused to be proclaimed king, under the title of Edward the sixth.

These noblemen, in the name of their king, sent a letter, addressed to the lord mayor, his brethren, and the commonalty of the city of York, commanding that lodgings, victuals, &c. should be provided for the insurgents. The contents of this order were immediately communicated to Henry; who, without delay, proceeded to the north, whither he had previously sent a considerable number of unarmed men, with a view to pacify, rather than exasperate his enemies. This policy however nearly proved fatal to him; for an attempt was made to seize his person, whilst

he was solemnizing St. George's day in this city; and it certainly would have been successful, had not the earl of Northumberland rescued him. Several of the principals in this insurrection were secured, and hanged upon a gibbet in York; soon after which Henry returned to the south.

The county of York and the bishoprick of Durham, in 1489, refused to pay their quota of a land-tax, granted to defray the expenses incurred by sending an army into Britany, and which had been readily submitted to by all the other counties. The earl of Northumberland having written to the king, respecting this refusal, received for answer, that the utmost farthing must be paid, or other counties would expect an abatement. That nobleman then summoned to York the chief persons concerned in this affair; but, instead of using conciliatory means, he addressed them in so haughty a manner, that considerable irritation was the consequence. The people even rose, assailed his house, and slew the earl, with many of his servants.

This was the commencement of a new insurrection; but it was not of long continuance. The insurgents chose, for their leaders, Sir John Egremont, and John a Chambre, a man of ple-

beian birth, but who had considerable influence over the minds of the common people. The standard of rebellion was immediately raised; but those who rallied round it, were soon defeated by Thomas earl of Surrey, who took John a Chambre prisoner, and had him executed after his arrival at York, on a gallows of extraordinary height; many of his accomplices being suspended beneath him. Those who escaped after the battle, had hastened to the city for protection, but fled from it on the approach of the earl of Surrey. Amongst them was Sir J. Egremont, who obtained protection from Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to the last two kings.

On this occasion, Henry also visited York, in order to pacify that city and county. He made a very short stay; leaving the earl of Surrey to levy the tax without any abatement. The firmness of Henry's conduct so damped the spirits of the northern malcontents, that they never more offered to disturb him.

In 1503, Margaret, Henry's eldest daughter, when on her journey into Scotland, in order to consummate her marriage with James IV., visited this city, accompanied by five hundred lords, ladies, and esquires. The citizens proved their

submission to Henry, by paying her every mark of respect. The sheriffs in their crimson gowns, attended by one hundred citizens on horseback, met her at Tadcaster; and at different places on the road, she was joined by other companies. The lord mayor also, arrayed in crimson satin, with a collar of gold, and every insignia of authority, attended on horseback, at Micklegate-Bar, with the recorder and aldermen, all sumptuously dressed, accompanied by the burgesses and inhabitants on foot, to welcome the princess into the city. She remained here from Saturday till Monday; and was so much pleased with the attention she received during her stay, that on her departure, she made the following laconic speech:—"*My lord mayor, your brethren, and all the whole city of York, I shall evermore endeavour to love you and this city, all the days of my life.*"

In 1509, Henry died, and was succeeded by his only son, Henry VIII., at the tender age of sixteen. This year was rendered remarkable also, by the art of printing having been established in the city of York, about 38 years after it's introduction into England from Germany. The *first* printing press was erected by Hugo

Goes, the son of an ingenious printer at Antwerp. His office was in the Minster-Yard, near St. William's college*. We are informed that the royal printing presses were erected on the same scite, in 1642, whilst Charles the first was at York.

Five hundred men were raised in York and the Ainsty, in the year 1513, to join the army that marched against the Scots, under the earl of Surrey; and which gained the memorable victory of Flodden field:

"Next went Sir Ninian Markenfil,
In armour-coat of cunning work;
And next went Sir John Mandevile—
With him, the CITIZENS OF YORK."

(Old ballad of Flodden field.)

In this battle, James the fourth, king of Scotland, Henry's brother in law, was killed. His body was conveyed to York, and there exposed

*In Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*," we observe the following curious passage:—"Printing, in York, was early, in respect to other places in this kingdom; which would incline one to conclude, they had some *brave spirit* among them, willing to cultivate common sense."

to public view, till Henry's return from France; when it was presented to him at Richmond.

Previous to the year 1530, and even during some part of it, there were *Fish-garths* in the rivers Ouse and Humber; but they were found so injurious to the trade of York, by preventing the free passage of ships from Hull to this city, that the lord mayor and commonalty petitioned parliament for their removal. We accordingly find that in this year, the twenty-third of Henry the eighth, an act of parliament was passed at Westminster, "for amending the rivers Ouse and Humber, and for pulling down and avoiding of *Fish-garths*, piles, stakes, and other things set in the said rivers"

In 1536, Henry's plan for the suppression of monasteries, met with considerable opposition, and caused many insurrections, particularly in the northern parts of the kingdom. One of these was headed by lord D'Arcy, Robert Aske, esq. Sir Robert Constable, Sir John Bulmer and his lady, Sir Thomas Piercy, brother to the earl of Northumberland, Sir Stephen Hamilton, Nicholas Tempest, and William Lumley, esquires; who, with forty thousand priests, peasants, and labourers, declared by proclamation, that they

rose only in defence of their religion: Hence this insurrection was termed "*The pilgrimage of grace.*"

Commissions were immediately issued to several noblemen, commanding them to levy troops for the king; whilst Henry used every other exertion to assemble the greatest force possible. In the interim, Aske made himself master of Pontefract castle, York, and Hull; and exerted all his influence to gain the assistance of the nobles, and other leading men in the county.

The duke of Norfolk took up his quarters at Doncaster, with 5000 men, to which place the rebels advanced; but were prevented crossing the Don, in consequence of a great fall of rain, that caused the river to overflow it's banks. A proclamation of pardon was then issued, by the king, to those who would disperse; which being generally accepted, the principal insurgents were secured, and executed at Tyburn and Hull. Robert Aske, esq. the most active of them, was however suspended above Clifford's Tower, in York.

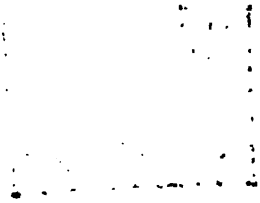
The spirit of insurrection having much subsided in 1541, Henry paid a visit to the northern parts of his dominions, to receive their submission

in person. As he passed through Lincolnshire, the obligation conferred by his pardon, was acknowledged by several towns, accompanied by a present of money from each. On his entrance into Yorkshire, he was received by two hundred gentlemen, attended by four thousand yeoman and servants; who, by the medium of Sir Robert Bowes, made humble submission, and presented the king with £900.

On Barnsdale, Henry was met by the archbishop of York, and three hundred of his clergy; who also made great submission to the king, and presented him with £600. At the city he was received with great magnificence, by the lord mayor, who presented him with £100.

The mayors of Newcastle and Hull, who had come here to meet his majesty, each presented him with the like sum.

It appears that Henry expected to have an interview with the king of Scotland, at this time, in order to settle a lasting peace; but the Scotch nobility and clergy, doubting his sincerity, opposed the measure, and thereby disappointed the English sovereign. He stayed only twelve days in York, during which time, he established a president and council in the city, under the great





RUINS OF ST MARY'S ABBEY.

seal of Oyer and Terminer, which continued till the reign of Charles the first. The same year, Sir John Neville, knight, and ten other persons were taken in rebellion, and executed at York.

This city suffered much by the suppression of religious houses, in Henry's reign. Previous to that event, York, besides the cathedral church, contained also forty-one parish churches, seventeen chapels, sixteen hospitals, nine religious houses, and the venerable Abbey of St. Mary, whose ruins are yet greatly admired. Not only this abbey, but monasteries, hospitals, chapels, priories, and even eighteen of the parish churches were involved in the general destruction; and so prevalent was the spirit of plunder, and so unrestrained, that even the graves and vaults of the deceased were savagely torn open in search of treasure. Stone coffins were likewise emptied of the mouldering remains of mortality, and used as troughs in the ordinary occupations of life.

The number of indigent individuals, was also greatly increased by many sick and old people, priests, nuns, &c. being thus deprived of their dwellings. Drake says, "This reformation went so far here, as almost to put a stop to all religion." Even trade and merchandize suffered so ex-

tremely by it, as to cause an act of parliament to be passed, in the following reign, for the relief of the city.

Edward the sixth, succeeded Henry, his father, in 1547, at ten years of age; and in 1548, an insurrection broke out at Seamour, near Scarborough, promoted by the parish clerk of that place, and some other persons, under the pretence of reforming abuses in religion; but being inconsiderable, it was quickly suppressed; and the leaders of this rebellion were taken the following year, and executed at York.

In 1551, this city suffered considerably by the sweating sickness, which extraordinary disease was then prevalent in England. It's first attack was always by a sudden chilness, succeeded by excessive perspiration; which if checked by cold, was sure to prove fatal in a few hours. Such was the terror generally excited by this alarming disorder, that great numbers left the kingdom, thinking that by so doing, they should escape the contagion. But their speculations proved futile, for the evil followed them; and however strange it may appear, the most respectable authorities inform us, that the English people, in various parts of the continent, though breathing a purer

air amongst men of different nations, daily fell victims to this disease; whilst the foreigners who surrounded them, escaped the dreadful scourge:

"This rapid fury, not like other pests
Pursued a gradual course; but, in a day
Rush'd as a storm o'er half the astonish'd isle,
And strew'd, with sudden carcasses, the land.
Some sought protection in far-distant skies;
But none they found. It seem'd, the general air
Was then at enmity with *English* blood:
Infectious horror ran from face to face,
And pale despair. 'Twas men's sole business, then,
To tend the sick; and, in their turns—to die!"

Two years after, Edward paid the great debt of nature, and bequeathing his crown to the amiable, though unfortunate lady Jane Gray, that victim to the ambition of her father, the marquis of Dorset, was, in due form, proclaimed his successor. She reluctantly accepted the regal honors, and possessed them only a few days; but with her husband, lord Dudley, was put to death, by Mary, a cruel and bigotted character, who succeeded her. During the reign of this queen, who is frequently called bloody Mary, nothing of particular interest occurred relative to our city; it not proving a scene of any of those

dreadful transactions, which at once distinguish and disgrace this period of English history.

Mary died and was succeeded by Elizabeth, in 1558. Against this queen, Thomas Piercy, earl of Northumberland, Charles Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and other persons of rank, rose in open rebellion, in 1569, intending to restore the Roman Catholic religion, and bring Mary, queen of Scots, to the English throne. To accomplish this purpose, they marched with 1600 horse and 4000 foot, to besiege York; but hearing that the earl of Sussex was there, with 5000 effective men, they retired, and laid siege to Barnard-Castle. That fortress was under the command of Sir George Bowes, and his brother; who, after a gallant defence of eleven days, capitulated on condition that the garrison should be allowed to march, with their arms and ammunition, to York; which they accordingly did.

In the mean time, the earl of Sussex, the lord lieutenant, the earl of Rutland, lord Hunsden, William lord Evers, and Sir Ralph Sadler, with their forces, marched from York, against the rebels. Their approach induced the leaders, through fear, to desert their forces, and flee into Scotland. Being thus forsaken, the insurgents

dispersed; but most of them were killed, or taken in their flight. Amongst the prisoners, were Simon Digby, of Aiskew, and John Fulthorpe, of Iselbeck, esqrs.; also Robert Pennyman, of Stokesley, and Thomas Bishop, jun. of Pocklington, gentlemen, all of whom were imprisoned in the castle of York. On the Good Friday following, they were hanged, beheaded, and quartered, on Knavesmire; and to complete the barbarous practice of those times, their heads were placed over the four principal gates of the city.

The earl of Westmoreland escaped, from Scotland, into Flanders; but the earl of Northumberland was betrayed and given up, by a false friend, the earl of Moreton; after which, he was conveyed a prisoner to York, and beheaded on the twenty-second of August, 1572, on a scaffold, erected for the purpose, in the Pavement of this city. His head was then placed on a high pole, over Micklegate-Bar, where it remained till it was taken away two years after. His body was interred, by two faithful domestics, in the church of St. Crux, without any memorial.

The head of the earl of Northumberland seems not however to have been taken down by official

command; for, in a curious old manuscript written in those times, we find the following: "In the year 1574, the head of the earl of Northumberland, was *stolen*, in the night, from Micklegate-Bar, by persons unknown." In the same manuscript it is recorded, that during this year, a very considerable earthquake was experienced in York. It also further adds, that a prison on Ouse-Bridge was about that time erected.

The year 1585, was remarkable for a union of many of the churches of this city; and in 1600, York was again visited with a very serious earthquake, which alarmingly pervaded most of the streets.

At the death of Elizabeth, in 1602, she was succeeded by James the sixth, of Scotland. On his coming from his own dominions in the following year, to take possession of the crown of England, he visited this city the 16th of April; and was received with all the ceremony and splendour customary on such occasions. The lord mayor and corporation, previous to his majesty's departure, made the king a present of a valuable silver cup, with a cover of silver and gilt, weighing seventy-three ounces, and containing two-hundred angels of gold, the value of which was £100.

In return for this present, the king conferred the honor of knighthood on the lord mayor.

In the following June, his queen, and their two eldest children, Harry and Elizabeth, visited York, on their road from Edinburgh to London, and were received with every mark of honourable distinction. They remained here several days; and on their departure, the queen was presented with a large silver cup, with a double gilt cover, in which were eighty angels of gold. To the prince was also given a smaller cup, containing gold, value £20; and, to the princess, a purse of twenty angels of gold.

The plague, which the preceding year had carried off 30,578 persons in London, raged to such an alarming extent here, in 1604, that the markets within the city were prohibited, to prevent the contagion from spreading into the country; and stone crosses were erected in various parts of the vicinity of York, where the country people met the citizens, and sold them their commodities. Several of these crosses are yet remaining. The lord president's courts were adjourned to Ripon and Durham; many of the inhabitants left the city—the minster, and even the minster-yard, were both shut up, and the

unfortunate subjects of infection were sent to Hob-Moor and Horse-Fair, where booths of boards were erected to receive them. No fewer than 3512 inhabitants of York fell victims to this pestilential disease; though by means of these precautions, it was not of long continuance.

In 1607, during a protracted and severe frost, the river Ouse was completely frozen over, and the ice was so strong, that various sports were practised upon it. Drake observes, that even a *horse-race* was run on the frozen element from the tower at the end of Marygate, under the great arch of the bridge, to the crane, at Skeldergate Postern.

Seven years after this event, there was so considerable a fall of snow, during a frost of about seven weeks, that when it was dissolved by a thaw, attended with but little rain, the Ouse ran down Northstreet and Skeldergate with so much violence, as to oblige all the inhabitants of those streets to leave their houses. It being the March assizes, four boats were employed at the end of Ouse-Bridge, to carry passengers across the river; and the same number were engaged in Walmgate, to ferry over the Foss. The flood lasted ten days; in which time it drove

down many small bridges. This frost was followed by a drought, that continued till August following, and caused a scarcity in hay, beans, and barley, which raised the price of each to an unprecedented average.

In August 1617, king James passed through York, attended by the principal men of England and Scotland, on a journey to the latter. His majesty was received with the usual ceremonials; and after the sword had been presented to him, a *standing cup*, value £30:5:7, and an elegant purse, the price of which was £3, containing 100 double sovereigns in it, were also given to him.

It is remarkable that the king, after having attended divine service at the cathedral, on the sabbath-day, touched about 70 persons, afflicted with the *king's-evil*, who had assembled there for the purpose; a certain proof they were the slaves of that still greater EVIL—*ignorant prejudice*. He also dined with the lord mayor, the same day; and, after dinner, knighted his lordship and the recorder.

On Monday, James rode to Sheriff-Hutton park; and, on the following day, Dr. Hodgson, chancellor of the church, and chaplain to his

majesty, preached before him at the manor; where the king kept his court whilst at York.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, being present on the occasion, James, after the sermon, took leave of them; and entering his coach in the manor-yard, travelled the same evening to Ripon. One hundred and seventeen pounds were, on that occasion, charged on the city, for fees to the king's officers.

This was the last visit with which York was honoured by that king; who is ranked by several historians amongst men of learning; but who fixed an eternal blot on his character, by the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence had been pronounced upon him.

James was not only a learned character, but also an author, which being extraordinary in a sovereign, the following list of his works is given: He first wrote "A Commentary on the Revelations," in which he calls the Pope, *Antichrist:* The next was, "Basilicon Doron;" or, Advice to his Son: Then followed "Dæmonology; or a Discourse on Witchcraft:" And lastly, "A Counterblast against Tobacco;" all which were afterwards published together, in one volume folio.

SECTION V.

From 1617, *to the surrender of York to the Parliament's Army, in* 1644.

IN the last two Sections, the tender feelings of the reader will not have been much distressed with recitals of the horrors of war; but all terrestrial affairs are fluctuating, and now it is the painful duty of the historian to recount scenes of distress, and solicit attention to events both disgraceful and degrading to mankind.

King James, who stretched the royal prerogative to it's utmost bounds, died in the year 1625, and was succeeded by the unfortunate Charles the first. He, though not without some virtuous principles, trod in his father's steps, and was soon overtaken by retributive justice. His unhappy reign demands particular notice in the history of this city; because the dreadful effects of the civil war which then raged, were not experienced in any other part of the kingdom, so deeply as in York and it's vicinity.

It may be proper previously to mention some minor occurrences. In the year 1631, the citizens

renewed their charter respecting the county of the city; "to which they procured the addition of St. Mary, Clifton, Rawcliffe, Heworth, Osbaldwick, Tong-hall, Healington, Gate Fulford, Water Fulford, and St. Lawrence's churchyard, out of Walmgate-Bar; with all the lands to them belonging; as also a yearly fair for cattle, to be held on Thursday and Friday next before Candlemas-day." This extension, was however soon afterward revoked; and the charter now remains in it's original form.

King Charles paid a visit of three days to our city on his journey to Scotland, in 1633, and was very sumptuously entertained by the lord mayor and the archbishop. Presents likewise were made to him, of a large silver cup and cover, and a purse of gold, of one hundred pounds value or more.

The loyalty of this city, and of some other corporations, was strikingly evinced in this journey; but the manner in which it was displayed, according to Echard, furnishes cause of regret. The recorder, Thomas Wilkinson, esquire, degraded himself by delivering a fulsome address to the king, *on his knees;* and that writer also observes, "feasting to excess was, at this time, introduced into England, and has ever since been

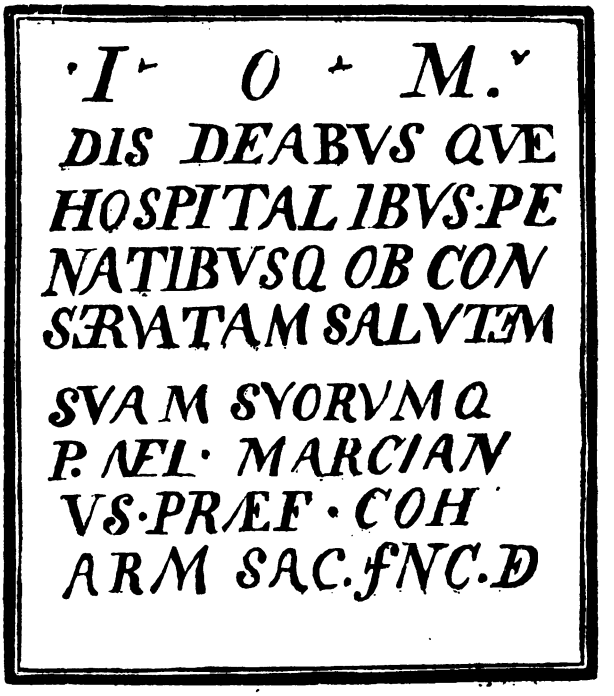
carried on, to the great damage of many estates, and more *manners*, in the kingdom."

In 1638, a remarkable Roman relic was discovered in digging the foundation of a house on Bishophill-the-elder. King Charles being in York the following year, Sir Ferdinando Fairfax presented it to his majesty, who ordered it to be conveyed to the manor. There it was kept some time; but Sir Thomas Widdrington, who resided in Lendal, afterwards had it in his possession. This curious relic of Roman times, was however lastly seen at the house of lord Thomas Fairfax, in this city, where it remained till the desertion of that house by his son-in-law, the duke of Buckingham; from which period no traces of it can be found.

Dr. Martin Lister, the antiquary, saw this relic at the duke's house, and admired it so much, that he sent the following description to the Royal Society: "It is a small but elegant altar, with figures in *basso relievo*, of sacrificing instruments, &c., on the sides of it." He also stated, that the altar had suffered an accident by the stupid ignorance of some masons, to whom lord Fairfax had given orders to place it on a pedestal, in the court of his house at York. The same gentleman

expresses some surprise, when observing the stone was not of the grit kind, generally used by the Romans for those purposes; but such as is found in the quarries near Malton.

It is to be lamented the form of this altar has not been preserved. The following is however a copy of the inscription upon it, which was carefully transcribed by Bryan Fairfax, esquire, an immediate descendant of it's first English possessor.



After describing this vestige of antiquity, Drake observes: "The inscription has the

fewest abbreviations in it that I ever met with; and, except the last line, is obvious to any one that understands the latin tongue. This bears several readings—Mr. Horsley gives it *aram sacra faciendo noncupavit dedicavit*, Mr. Ward, in his annotations, published in the Britannia Romana, supposes it to mean, *aram sacram factam nomine communi dedicavit*. For my part, I prefer Ursatus's notes, who, for certain, had seen the like on other altars abroad; and he reads it, *numini conservatori dedicatam, vel dari jussit*."

The whole may thus be translated: 'To the great and mighty Jupiter, and to all gods and goddesses, household and peculiar gods, Publius Aelius Marcianus, prefect of a cohort, for the preservation of his own health and that of his family, dedicated this altar to the great preserver.'

When the Scotch rebellion of 1639, broke out, Charles again visited York. He was met at Tadcaster by the sheriffs, and at Micklegate-Bar by the lord mayor, and other officers of the corporation. The trained bands of the city and Ainsty, amounting to six hundred men, clad in buff and scarlet, with russet boots, black caps, and feathers, were drawn up on the outside of

Micklegate-Bar; and received him with a general discharge of musketry. When the king had reached the manor, those men drew up in Bishop fields, on the opposite side of the river, and performed their exercise, firing four rounds.

As the king went to the cathedral, on the following Sunday, the trained bands formed a lane, rank and file, for him to pass through. Their behaviour was altogether so gratifying to this monarch, that he not only distributed a sum of money amongst them, but also returned his thanks to them in person.

That afternoon, Charles held a council at the manor, relative to the affairs of Scotland; and during his stay, spent much time in reviewing his troops; our city and it's neighbourhood being the principal rendezvous for the royal army.

During this visit, the king, who was then thirty-nine years of age, ordered the bishop of Ely to wash the feet of 39 poor aged men, in warm water. This was done in the south aisle of the minster, and the bishop of Winchester, the king's almoner, re-washed them in white wine, wiped, and kissed them. His majesty conferred a more substantial kindness upon the poor men; by giving to each money, wine, and bread.

On Good Friday, he *touched* 200 persons, for the purpose of curing the king's-evil; and before he left York, the king and his whole court dined with the lord mayor; whom he knighted. He also conferred the same honour on the recorder.

After passing nearly a month in York, Charles, with his forces, proceeded against the Scots; who, on his approach, laid down their arms, and swore obedience to him. The following year, finding the king had disbanded his forces, they entered England, under the command of the earl of Leven and the marquis of Montrose; and, proceeding to the borders of Yorkshire, levied a contribution of £850 per day on Northumberland and Durham, and threatened soon to occupy this city.

The king again hastened to York, and was received with every mark of loyalty. Whilst there, he issued a proclamation of pardon, to all who would in future be obedient to their sovereign.

This proclamation had little effect upon the rebels, who had previously halted at Newcastle. The king, therefore, marked out several intrenchments and fortifications, for the better security of the city; and summoned a great council of all the peers of England, to meet

there within twenty days. On the day the writs were issued, Sir Jacob Astley arrived at York, with the king's whole army, amounting to 12,000 foot, and 3000 horse; half of which he encamped in Clifton-fields, and half in Bishop-fields, on each side of the Ouse. To accommodate them, a temporary bridge of boats was formed over that river.

Above fifty pieces of ordnance, 132 waggons loaded with powder, match, and shot; also several loads of pick-axes, spades, and shovels, were, at the same time, brought here from Hull. Many of the cannon were planted in front of the camp; and a guard was kept, day and night, at every Bar and Postern round the city, during nine weeks; for, though the Scots had made several pretensions of desiring to enter into treaty, the king had been informed, that they secretly entertained an intention of surprizing him in York. About Martinmas, however, the weather being severe, the soldiers were quartered in the neighbouring villages.

On the 10th of September, 1640, Charles assembled the gentlemen of Yorkshire, and proposed their paying the trained-bands for two months; to which they agreed. After entreating his majesty to exert himself for the restoration of

peace with the Scots, they begged that he would immediately summon a parliament, as the only means of restoring and insuring a continuance of tranquillity.

On the 24th, the peers, whom, only, Charles had summoned, met at the deanery, in this city; the hall of which was hung with rich tapestry. The king's chair of state being placed at the upper end of the hall, his majesty thence delivered a speech of considerable length; in which he remarked, that not having time, under existing circumstances, to assemble a parliament, he had, according to the custom of his predecessors, called a great council of peers, whose advice he earnestly entreated, respecting his conduct towards the rebels, and the maintenance of his army.

It was soon agreed that a treaty should be entered into with the Scots; and sixteen noblemen, viz.: the earls of Hereford, Bedford, Essex, Salisbury, Warwick, Bristol, Holland, Berkshire, viscount Mandeville, and lords Wharton, Pagget, Brook, Powlet, Howard, Savile, and Dunsmore, were appointed commissioners. York was chosen by Charles as the place of treaty, but the Scots objected to it, and Ripon was finally agreed upon.

The king and his council of peers sat in York more than a month, during which time, numerous messengers passed between them and the commissioners at Ripon; but the latter being of the same religious and political opinions as the rebels, did not act a faithful part towards the king; and their proceedings consequently were not productive of any decisive arrangement.

By Echard's History of England, we learn that whilst Charles was in York, the marquis of Montrose, one of the Scots' generals, was so much disgusted with the treachery of the king's commissioners, that he wrote a submissive letter to him, and freely offered to support his majesty with both life and fortune. That letter falling into the hands of one inimical to the king, was sent to Lesley, the other Scots' general; who accused the marquis of corresponding with the *enemy*. In reply to this charge, the latter demanded to know who durst call the king an *enemy*. Lesley, surprized at such bold and open conduct, relinquished any further proceedings against the marquis.

The commissioners still continued to act with duplicity; and, finding the earl of Strafford had defeated several of the enemy's regiments, which

had advanced too far during the treaty, they persuaded Charles to remove the seat of deplomacy to London, in order to meet his parliament. He acceded to the advice, but the step proved extremely prejudicial to the king's interest. This parliament voted the abolition of the council court of York, in order to remove from the king the earl of Strafford, who was the last president and judge of this court, and was entrusted with a more ample commission than any of his predecessors.

The situation of affairs in the north, the loyalty of the inhabitants of York, and the conduct of the long parliament, were strong inducements for king Charles to notice, by frequent visits, the second city in his kingdom. After a short stay in the metropolis, he returned to York on the twentieth of November, 1641. He was then on his way into Scotland, where he had summoned a parliament, in order to ascertain their disposition towards him.

The king was accompanied by his son, afterwards Charles the second; also, by the Palsgrave of the Rhine, the duke of Lenox, and several other noblemen. The day following their arrival, he dined with the lord mayor, and knighted

both him and Robert Berwick, esquire, the recorder. Perceiving that his person was in danger, the king demanded a guard from the freeholders of Yorkshire, for his protection; which was readily granted.

In March, 1642, Charles removed his court to York; where he, and his son, prince Charles, with many of his nobles, were received with every token of attachment. The principal men of the county, and many also from the south, resorted to him, so that his court soon assumed a considerable appearance of splendour.

The Yorkshire nobility, gentlemen, and others, who were then attending the assizes, presented a loyal and affectionate petition to his majesty, praying him to inform them of any expedient, likely to remove the misunderstanding between himself and the parliament; and offering to exert themselves to effect so desirable an object. The king returned a brief answer, requesting them to address their petitions to the parliament, and proceed as might seem most proper for the public welfare. Charles also now ordered his state printing presses to be placed in the house of Sir H. Jenkins, formerly St. William's college, in the yard belonging to the minster; and a

paper war soon commenced, which ended with more serious hostilities.

In April, 1642, the king went from York to Hull, intending to secure the magazines of that town, which were even more considerable than those of the tower, in London; but his majesty had the mortification to find the gates shut against him, and the bridges drawn up. Sir John Hotham, the governor, appeared upon the walls, and refused to admit his sovereign. Charles, obliged to return, slept at Beverley that night; and arrived at York the following day; whence he sent an address to parliament, complaining of the conduct of Sir John Hotham, and demanding that he should be punished as a traitor. In reply, they forwarded to the king, at York, certain resolutions, approving the conduct of Sir J. Hotham; together with a declaration, vindicating their own proceedings. These determinations were delivered by lord Howard, of Escrick, lord Fairfax, Sir Hugh Cholmley, Sir Philip Stapleton, and Sir Henry Cholmley, who were also ordered by parliament to reside in York, as spies over the conduct of the king.

The principal men in Yorkshire, considering the conduct of Sir J. Hotham as an open de-

claration of war, sent an address to Charles; in which they offered to collect a sufficient number of men in the county, to take the town of Hull by force; but the king declined their kind offer, under the vain idea that a reconciliation might be effected.

Various messages, petitions, declarations, &c. passed between the king and his subordinate rulers, whilst he remained in York; and his majesty having summoned the Yorkshire gentlemen to meet him in the city, on the 12th of May, 1642, four thousand of them assembled; to whom Charles made a formal address, relative to the state of the country. His court was at that time held at Sir Arthur Ingram's house, in the minster-yard, and not at the manor; but the republican part of the assembly, together with the high sheriff, Sir R. Hutton, knight, of Goldsborough, after hearing the king's speech, retired to the deanery, and there signed an answer to it, requesting his majesty to throw himself entirely upon the parliament, on whose care and affection he might safely rely. To this address, the king replied in a very brief and indirect manner.

The loyal party was, however, much more numerous than the other, and determined to

show their loyalty, by a public address to the king, expressive of their attachment to him. Charles returned an appropriate answer; after which, two hundred young men of the county voluntarily formed themselves into a troop, under the command of the prince of Wales. His majesty had also seven hundred of the trained band, which were paid every Saturday, at the king's individual expense. This small force, raised solely for the protection of the king's person, was made a subject of complaint by the parliament; who said that Charles was levying forces to subdue them; and they accordingly published several pamphlets on the subject, to alarm the people. One of those particularly deserves notice from it's strange title, which was as follows: "Horrible news from York, Hull, and Newcastle; concerning the king's majesty's intent to take up arms against the parliament."

Whilst the king was at York, the Portuguese ambassadors came to this city. Sir Edward Littleton, keeper of the great seal, also joined his majesty, and brought with him that important mark of sovereignty. The following noblemen likewise left their seats in parliament, to pay their duty to the sovereign, at York, viz.:

Duke of Richmond
Marquis of Hartford
..... Hamilton
Earl of Cumberland
..... Bath
..... Southampton
..... Dorset
..... Salisbury
..... Northampton
..... Devonshire
..... Carlisle
..... Clare
..... Westmoreland
..... Monmouth
..... Lindsey
..... Newcastle
..... Dover
..... Carnarvon

Earl of Newport
..... Thanet
Lord Mowbray
..... Strange
..... Willoughby
..... Longueville
..... Rich
..... Andover
..... Fauconberg
..... Lovelace
..... Paulet
..... Newark
..... Coventry
..... Savile
..... Dunsmore
..... Seymour
..... Capell

The state of the nation now began to wear a very serious aspect. Charles issued a proclamation, dated *at the Court at York*, the 27th of May, 1642; in which, under pain of punishment, according to law, he strictly prohibited all his subjects, belonging to the trained bands or militia, from rising, marching, mustering, or exercising, by virtue of any ordinance from either, or both of the houses of parliament; without his consent and warrant.

At the same time, the king issued an order, requiring all ministers, freeholders, farmers, and substantial copyholders, to assemble on Heworth-Moor, in the vicinity of this city, on the third of June following. Above seventy-thousand people assembled at the time and place appointed. The king attended, accompanied by one hundred and fifty knights, with their esquires and gentlemen, and guarded by eight hundred foot soldiers. As his majesty approached his assembled subjects, he was greeted with three loud huzzas; after which the king addressed them in a formal speech, respecting his situation, their loyalty, &c. A printed address, also, from the king to the freeholders, was distributed on this occasion. It comprised an apology to the latter for the treatment, affronts, and provocations, which in their petition to his majesty, they had complained of having received at York.

In "Hurtley's Account of the Curiosities in Craven," is the following paragraph on this subject: "Another petition of the gentry, ministers, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county was now offered to be presented by Sir Thomas Fairfax, but which his majesty refused to accept. Strange and unaccountable infatuation! to refuse

the loyal and affectionate petition and advice of so many thousands of free born subjects, thus respectfully presented and importunately tendered to him, even upon the pomel of his saddle, by a man of the first character and consequence, in a country, and at a moment, where so injudicious a rebuff could only tend to increase, instead of allay, the popular discontents, and by a man too, says lord Com. Whitlocke, who knew him well, of as meek and humble a carriage as ever I saw in high employment."

After addressing the people, Charles returned to his court; which appears to have been very splendid. Loud acclamations of "God bless the king," resounded from his friends, as he retired; and accompanied him, till he was safe within the court gates.

In answer to the king's proclamations, the parliament issued an order, directing all high-sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other officers, within 150 miles of York, to be vigilant in stopping arms and ammunition going towards the city, and to apprehend all persons who were found transgressing.

After various messages and negociations had passed between Charles and the parliament, during

his majesty's stay of five months at York, he called another meeting of the Yorkshire gentlemen, who seem to have advised him to quit this part of the country, to prevent it's being the seat of hostilities. The king accordingly took an affecting leave of them, and issued a proclamation from the court at York, on the twelfth of August, requiring those who favoured his cause, to meet him at Nottingham, on the twenty-second instant. He then repaired to that town, and erected the royal standard; the dreadful signal of civil war. "*To your tents, O Israel!*" was now the universal watch-word. The earl of Cumberland was left supreme commander of the country in all military affairs; and Sir Thomas Glemham second in command—both of them at the particular request of the Yorkshire nobility and gentry.

It is very evident, that both the king and his discontented subjects, were for some time averse to embroiling the nation in the horrors of a civil war; but the latter, inflamed by the conduct of the former, were hurried on to take steps which it was not easy for them to retrace. A little more forbearance in the one, and a greater degree of condescension, united with firmness of mind in

the other, might probably have prevented those dreadful scenes which followed, and which it is our painful duty to record.

It was on the second of September, 1642, that the king left the city of York; and the lord mayor immediately summoned all the citizens to the Guildhall, before whom the earl of Cumberland's commission was read. It was consequently determined that the city should be placed in a posture of defence, also that guns should be mounted on the gates; and these resolutions were carried into effect. A treaty was however entered into between the two parties, king and parliament, to preserve the peace of this county; but it was of short continuance.

Sir Thomas Fairfax and captain Hotham, son of the governor at Hull, fortified Wetherby and Tadcaster; from the former of which places they repulsed Sir Thomas Glemham, in two violent assaults. The earl of Newcastle was therefore sent for, and soon arrived with six thousand horse and foot, and ten pieces of ordnance. He was joyfully received at this city; and the earl of Cumberland, finding himself unpopular with the Yorkshire gentlemen, resigned his commission to this new commander.

Conceiving his troops sufficiently refreshed in three days, the earl of Newcastle proceeded against the enemy at Tadcaster, with four thousand horse and foot, and seven pieces of ordnance. The other two thousand men were sent, under command of the earl of Newport, to Wetherby, with orders, when that town was taken, to join the main forces. Drake says, the earl of Newcastle found two thousand men, in the trenches at Tadcaster; but, Sir Thomas Fairfax, in his memoirs, lately republished, says there were only seven hundred.

The attack commenced about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and lasted till four or five in the afternoon. In this conflict, there were slain on both sides about three hundred men. The principal person amongst them, was a Captain Lister, who was shot in the head. His son passing through Tadcaster some years after, evinced a very strong filial attachment. Naturally inquiring where his father had been interred, the sexton, who was digging in the choir, showed him a skull which he averred to have been his father's. On examination, a bullet was found in it, which testimony to the truth of the sexton's words, so affected the young man,

that he was immediately overpowered by the circumstance, and died soon after.

The earl of Newport did not join the forces of the earl of Newcastle as was agreed upon; the former being deceived by captain Hotham, who sent counter orders with the forged signature of "Wm. Newcastle." This circumstance considerably discouraged the forces of the earl of Newcastle, but no serious disadvantage arose from it; for in the night, lord Fairfax drew off his men to Selby and Cawood, leaving the place unprotected.

After this event, Sheffield, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, and other places, were in a very short time reduced to the subjection of the king; and Yorkshire, consequently presented many dreadful scenes of bloodshed.

The city of York being the head-quarters of the general's army, was so oppressed by the soldiers, that one parish, containing but forty houses, had five hundred men billeted upon it. The jails were filled, and there being also 380 prisoners in the castle, other buildings were used as places of confinement. One hundred and eight were kept in Merchant's-Hall, and one hundred in Davy-Hall. Among the prisoners

so crowded together, a raging fever broke out, which occasioned several deaths.

On the 22nd of February, 1643, the queen landed at Bridlington Quay, from Helvoet-Sluice, with thirty-six pieces of brass, also two of iron ordnance, and small arms for 10,000 men. The general went from York, to escort her majesty; and after sleeping at Malton, the preceding night, she, on the eighth of March, with the earl and his principal attendants, in three coaches, accompanied by eight troops of horse, and fifteen companies of foot, was met on Heworth Moor, by the lord mayor, aldermen, and a great number of citizens, who welcomed her into York with every demonstration of joy.

On the following day, the arms and ammunition were conveyed to the city, in five hundred carts, and deposited in the Guildhall. York was then well fortified, more than twenty pieces of cannon being planted about it, viz.: on the Old Bayle, the Fryers, Micklegate, Walmgate, and Monk Bars, &c. We find also that the magistrates were obliged to furnish 800 men daily, to assist an equal number, provided by the county, to repair and secure the walls, ditches, and other fortifications.

In 1643, the earl of Montrose came, with lord Ogilvy, and 120 horse, to present himself to the queen at York, and communicated to her intelligence of moment; but this the marquis of Hamilton had the art and address to induce the queen to disregard. Sir Hugh Cholmley, governor of Scarborough castle, also returned to his obedience; and, with 300 men, joined her whilst in this city.

A proof of the queen's kind and generous disposition, evinced at this time towards her enemies, it would be improper to omit. Being informed of the miserable condition of the prisoners of war, for want of fresh meat, she sent them £20 from her own private purse, besides commanding them to be supplied with a large quantity of provisions, and procuring an order from the general for threepence each per day, for their maintenance.

On the first of June, a petition was presented to her majesty, from the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire, praying her to remain at York till the conclusion of peace; but, unmindful of her personal safety, the queen left the city in about five days, attended by the general, and guarded by a strong body of horse and foot; having been

here three months. She was safely escorted to the king, and for this attention to the queen, Charles afterwards created the earl of Newcastle a marquis.

In the spring of 1644, Sir Thomas Fairfax having gained a victory at Selby, expected he should be able to dictate terms to the city; and with this view, sent to Lesley, the Scotch general, who had just entered England, to assist him in undertaking the siege of York. Their united forces were found insufficient, as the marquis had four or five thousand horse in the city; but the earl of Manchester, with six hundred foot, one hundred horse, and twelve field pieces, coming to their assistance, was quartered near Clifton, not far from Bootham-Bar; whilst the forces of Fairfax were at Fulford and Heslington, and the Scots at Bishopthorpe and Middlethorpe. The city was thus surrounded by 40,000 men, commanded by Fairfax, Lesley, and the earl of Manchester; who erected several batteries against it.

Sir Henry Slingsby, who espoused the royal cause, and who was present at the siege, has given a particular and no doubt a correct description of it, in his Memoirs, lately published; from which we learn, that the enemy began his approaches

by raising a battery upon the Windmill-hill, on the road to Heslington. Five pieces of cannon, planted upon this battery, played for some time into the city. He then approached nearer, and took the suburbs without Walmgate-Bar; planting two pieces of cannon in the street against the bar, and another at the dove-cote, within a stone's cast. The enemy next worked under ground, close by the bar, and made his mines in two several places.

One cannon-ball, weighing sixty pounds, shot from "Mill-Hill," without Walmgate-Bar, passed through the steeple of St. Sampson's church; an appearance of there having been such a perforation is yet visible. The spire of the church of St. Dennis, in Walmgate, was also shot through by the besiegers*.

* In an old manuscript journal, kept at this period by a citizen of York, is the following curious anecdote, which is extracted *verbatim*, to show it's *originality*. "During the time of the Leagure, the Enemy Shott well nigh forty hott Bullets out of their Morter Pieces, which Providence so Directed as the most of them were Quenched in the River Foss, only one Slew a Maid, in Thursday Markett as above said, and a Shell of that fell into Mr. Clark's Chamber, the Writing Master there, which broke down a Sparr of

The king's friends on their part, were not inactive; but sharply returned the fire of the enemy. They also drew within the walls, the inhabitants of the suburbs, and set fire to their houses, which occasioned many smart skirmishes, through the exertions of the besiegers to preserve the buildings for their own convenience.

The only hopes of the besieged were centered in the speedy arrival of prince Rupert, who, after defeating the parliament's army, and raising the siege of Newark, was hastening to their relief. The day of his arrival being very uncertain, the marquis of Newcastle endeavoured, by a pretended treaty with the besiegers, to divert their attention from an immediate attack. Several letters passed—a complete cessation was agreed upon—commissioners met, and terms were proposed, which after a week's deliberation, were fully rejected on the 15th of June, 1644.

When the cessation of hostilities expired, the three generals violently renewed their assaults

the House, and Cast down a Couple of Ling upon Old Mrs. Clarke, which Knocked her under the Table, being almost Eighty Years of Age, so that the Table did Preserve her from Hurt, save only that there was a Scarr without a wound."

upon the city. The forces of Manchester undermined St. Mary's tower, near the Manor, and major-general Crawford sprung the mine, which took effect, and buried many in the ruins; but he did not inform the other generals of his intention, or they might have made a diversion in favour of the storming party. The mine was sprung on Trinity-Sunday, when most of the commanders in the city were at the cathedral, Sir Henry Slingsby being more minute on this point than any other writer, his own description will be found highly interesting.

"The building fell outward, which rendered the access more easy. Then some at the breach, and some with ladders, got up and entered, to the number of five hundred. Sir Philip Byron, who had the guard of that place, was unfortunately killed, as he opened the doors into the bowling-green, where the enemy had forced their way. But the difficulty was not much; we soon beat them out again; having taken 200 prisoners, and killed many of them, as might be seen in the bowling-green, orchard, and garden.

"The enemy were, all this while, busy about their mine, at Walmgate-Bar, and we as busy in countermining; but, at length, both gave over,

being hindered by water. They had beaten down the top of the bar, as low as the gate, which we had barricaded up with earth; and besides, had made a traverse against it, and pulled down some houses near the gate."

Another writer says that one of the enemy being taken prisoner, at that time, in "St. George's Close," then under the command of the governor, was conveyed to Clifford's Tower, and there closely examined by the lieutenant colonel, respecting the operations of the enemy. During this examination, the prisoner confessed that a mine had been begun in a cottage near Walmgate-Bar, which the enemy at that moment had extended more than half way under the gate. On receiving this information, Sir Thomas Glemham immediately proceeded to frustrate the designs of the besieging army. He commanded that several houses near the bar should be destroyed; and that a mine should be opened *above* the other, into which he had large quantities of water poured, to prevent the enemy from proceeding. This plan produced the desired effect; the governor, however, being fearful it might not answer, had previously ordered a strong rampart of earth to be raised, at some

distance within the bar, for the better security of the city.

Early on the morning of June 24, a party of about 600 men sallied out of Monk-Bar, and furiously assaulted the earl of Manchester's quarters, but were soon driven back with considerable loss.

The siege was carried on for nearly another week, with the utmost vigour on the part of the parliamentarians; and their repeated attacks were as boldly repulsed by the besieged army. So loyal were the inhabitants of York to their sovereign, that even the women incurred great danger, and endured much fatigue in it's defence.

A line of circumvallation drawn round the city, effectually cut off the supply of fresh provisions, so that mutton sold at sixteen shillings per quarter, beef at four shillings per stone, pork at seven shillings, bacon at four shillings, eggs at threepence each, fresh butter at two shillings and eightpence per pound, and oatmeal at two shillings and eightpence per peck. Such a stock of salt provisions and grain, however, had been laid in by the earl, in expectation of the siege, that there was no want of either; and liquors

were plentiful. The high prices of some articles were, nevertheless, severely felt. "My lord," says Sir H. Slingsby, "took a course to have the soldiers, &c. billeted, and proportionably laid upon the gentlemen and officers, either to find them meat or money, after a groat a man per diem; which, for my share, came to four pounds five shillings a week: the money being raised out of the corn that I had brought into the town."

Under these circumstances, eight men were chosen, to pass the enemy's scouts, and hasten to inform the prince of their situation; but, the writer just alluded to, informs us, that all or most of them were taken, either going or returning. He also adds: "We made fires upon the minster, and were answered by others from the towers of Pomfret castle. They kept so strict guard, either in night or day, that I could get no one to go to Red House*, and bring me word how my children did."

On the 30th of June, the parliament's forces learned that prince Rupert, with twenty thousand

* The ancient seat of the Slingsby family, situated on the southern bank of the Ouse, about seven miles north-west of York.

men, had advanced to Knaresbrough and Boroughbridge; and, being conscious of their inability to contend with him in the situation then occupied, they resolved to withdraw from the siege; and accordingly retired, the following day, to Marston-Moor.

The prince had then arrived within four miles of York; and, according to the account given by Sir H. Slingsby, sent to request the earl of Newcastle to meet him with the forces he had in the city. On the second of July, therefore, his lordship marched out with all his forces, except the regiments of Colonel Bellasis, Sir Thomas Glemham, and Sir Henry Slingsby.

A council of war was consequently held, at which the marquis of Newcastle endeavoured to persuade the prince not to attempt a battle; urging, in support of his opinion, that considerable discontent existed among the generals of the parliament's forces, and also, that in two days, he expected Colonel Clavering with five thousand men. The marquis proved correct in his remarks; but the prince, stating that he had received orders from the king, to fight, added he was determined to attack the enemy, immediately.

Sir Thomas Fairfax observes, that the forces of parliament were more numerous than those of the king; but they were divided in opinion, the English forces wishing to fight the royalists, whilst the Scots were desirous to retreat, as they alleged, both to gain time, and possess themselves of a more advantageous situation.

Rupert lost no time in following the retiring army, and arrived at Marston, just as his enemies had broken up with intention of proceeding to Tadcaster. Drake observes, that part of his forces being on the north side of the Ouse, had to cross Poppleton ferry, which fortunately happened to be fordable; but Sir H. Slingsby says, the Scots had made *a bridge of boats* over the river, by which prince Rupert's forces were enabled to pass.

The king's forces immediately possessed themselves of the principal part of the moor; and, the parliamentarians finding the prince resolved to attack them, ranged their army in a field of rye, at the end of the village of Marston, fronting the moor from Marston to Tockwith.

Sir Thomas Fairfax commanded the right wing of the horse, consisting of eight troops.—

The main battalia, and the foot towards the right wing, were commanded by his father, lord Ferdinando. General Lesley commanded towards the left; and the earl of Manchester, and his lieutenant-general, Cromwell, led on the left wing; making, in all, about seventy troops. Their field word was "*God with us;*" and previous to the attack, they were heard singing psalms; an employment highly commendable in itself; but which, in the present day, on such an occasion, would appear very extraordinary.

The two armies had formed about three in the afternoon. The prince's forces amounted to 14,000 foot, 9,000 horse, and 25 pieces of ordnance: Himself led on the left wing, the earl of Newcastle the right; and lord Goring, as general of the foot, assisted by Major-General Porter and Sir Charles Lucas, led the main body. The field word, given by the prince, was: "*God, and the king.*"

The mark of distinction, in the king's army, was to be without either band, or scarf. That of the parliament's, to place a white paper, or handkerchief, in their hats*. The great guns played on both

* Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle.

sides for about two hours, with but little effect, though a cannon shot, from the parliamentarians, killed a son of Sir Gilbert Haughton*. The army moving down the hill, in brigades of 800, 1000, or 1200 men, descended into the plain; and, advancing towards the royalists, they were within musket shot of each other, at five o'clock, and an awful silence for some time pervaded both parties; for there being a ditch and bank between them, each hesitated about commencing the attack. At length, the forces of parliament, by a running march, made their way over the ditch, and charged the king's troops.

The first division of the royalists advanced against them, with great fury, and charged Cromwell's division of 300 horse, but was unsuccessful, as Cromwell's forces broke through; and, assisted by the rest of his horse of that wing, and major-general Lesley's regiments, they also completely broke all the right wing of the prince; whilst the earl of Manchester's foot, on their right, dispersed and cut down Rupert's foot. The marquis of Newcastle's own regiment, consisting of 1000 stout Northumbrians, being at

† Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

this time deserted by the horse, were literally cut in pieces. The rest of that wing fled, in confusion, towards York.

The prince, with the left wing had better success; for, though Sir Thomas Fairfax and Colonel Lambert, with five or six troops, charged through them, the rest of the parliament's forces were defeated, and their main body left the field, and fled several miles towards Tadcaster and Cawood, under the impression that all was lost. This idea the three generals, Manchester, Lesley, and Fairfax, also entertained; and they all were, consequently, quitting the field, when Cromwell, having observed the Royalists too eagerly pursuing their flying enemies, rallied, by the assistance of Sir Thomas Fairfax, some of their horse and Manchester's foot, and charged the prince's whole force*. The situation of the two armies was now completely reversed, and the royalists

* The following note is taken from the Diary of general Sir Thomas Fairfax.—"I must ever remember, with thankfulness, the goodness of God to me, this day; for having charged through the enemy, and my men going after the pursuit, and returning back to go to my other troops, I was got in among the enemy, who stood up and down the field, in several bodies of horse; so taking the

marched, with considerable resolution, down the corn field.

Thus after each side had supposed themselves victorious, was the battle renewed with desperate efforts. At the expiration of three hours of hard fighting on both sides, victory crowned the exertions of the parliament's forces; who, before ten o'clock, cleared the field, recovered their own ordnance, took the prince's train of artillery, and pursued the royalists within a mile of York; eight thousand men, according to some accounts, having been slain in the whole, on both sides. The poor villagers, who were commanded to bury the dead, asserted they interred 4150,—two thirds of whom appeared to have been men of rank. Their graves are yet to be seen near Wilstrop Wood.

Immediately after this bloody contest, the earl of Manchester rode through the ranks, thanking his troops for their gallant behaviour; and exhorting them to ascribe their success to the

signal out of my hat, I passed through them for one of their own commanders, and got to my lord of Manchester's horse, in the other wing; only with a cut in my cheek, which was given me in the first charge, and a shot which my horse received."

Lord of Hosts. He also added, that though it was then too late to administer to their several necessities, at day-break they should receive every attention.

Evening had far advanced, when the royalists arrived at Micklegate-Bar, and there a scene of confusion and misery ensued, beyond description. None but the garrison being suffered to enter, the admittance was extremely tedious; and many of the wounded, fainting under fatigue and anxiety, filled the air with sounds of distress.

In a small work, entitled "A Military History of Germany and England," written by an English gentleman, who served at this time in the royal army, is the following curious paragraph:—

"The prince got into York with the earl of Newcastle, and a great many gentlemen, and seven or eight thousand of the men, as well horse as foot. I had but very coarse treatment in this fight; for, returning with the prince from the pursuit of the right wing, and finding all lost, I halted with some other officers, to consider what to do: at first we were for making a retreat in a body, and might have done so well enough, if we had known what had happened before we saw ourselves in the middle of the enemy; for

Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had got together his scattered troops, and was joined by some of the left wing, knowing who we were, charged us with great fury. It was not a time to think of any thing but getting away, or dying upon the spot: the prince kept on in the front, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, by this charge, cut off about three regiments of us from our body, but, bending his main strength at the prince, left us, as it were, behind him, in the middle of the field of battle. We took this for the only opportunity we could have to get off, and, joining together, we made across the place of battle in as good order as we could, with our carabines presented. But our work was not done yet; for, on a sudden, we saw ourselves under a necessity of fighting our way through a great body of Manchester's horse, who came galloping upon us over the moor. They had, as we suppose, been pursuing some of our broken troops, which were fled before, and, seeing us, they gave us a home charge. We received them as well as we could, but pushed to get through them, which at last we did with a considerable loss to them. However, we lost so many men, either killed or separated from us, (for all could not follow the

same way,) that of our three regiments we could not be above four hundred horse together, when we got quite clear, and these were mixed men, some of one troop or regiment, some of another. Four hundred of this body, as I afterwards understood, having broke through the enemy's body another way, kept together, and got into Pontefract castle, and three hundred more made northward, and to Skipton, where the prince afterwards fetched them off. Those few of us that were left together, with whom I was, being now pretty clear of pursuit, halted, and began to inquire who we were, and what we should do? and, on a short debate, I proposed we should make to the first garrison of the king's that we could recover, and that we should keep together, lest the country people should insult us upon the roads. With this resolution, we pushed on westward for Lancashire."

The same account further adds, that they were followed by a party of the conquerors as far as Bramham-Moor, where, under cover of a wood, the former attacked the pursuers, and completely overpowered them.

The disasters of this day were attributed to the want of sufficient coolness in prince Rupert.

He has, however, been also accused, by some writers, of wanting courage; a charge which by others is believed to be completely unfounded: Walter Scott, in his poem of Rokeby, thus speaks of Rupert's attack:

"Till, like a stream that bursts it's bank,
Fierce *Rupert* thundered on our flank!
'Twas then, midst tumult, smoke, and strife,
Where each man fought for death or life,
'Twas then I fir'd my petronel,
And Mortham, steed and rider, fell!
Monckton and Mitton told the news,
How troops of *Roundheads* chok'd the Ouse;
And many a bonny Scot, agast,
Spurring his palfrey northward, past,
Cursing the day when zeal or meed,
First lur'd their Lesley o'er the Tweed.
Yet, when I reach'd the banks of Swale,
Had rumour learned another tale!"

In the "History of the baronial house of Somerville," is the following account of the flight of General Lesley. This commander perceiving the success of Rupert's first attack, supposed the battle was irrecoverably lost; when, in compliance with the request of several friends, he hastened from the field of battle, and riding in the night, did not halt till he arrived at Leeds.

About twelve the next day, however, an express reached him, communicating the change of fortune, and requesting his speedy return; on hearing which, Lesley, conscious he had not acted a manly part, smote his breast, and exclaimed: "I would to God, I had died upon the place."

Among the royalists who fell, were Sir Wm. Wentworth, Sir Francis Dacres, Sir Wm. Lambton, Sir Charles Slingsby, knight, who was interred in the cathedral, Colonel John Fenwick, whose remains could not be ascertained among the heaps of dead; Sir Marmaduke Luddon, Sir Thomas Metham, captain of the Yorkshire gentlemen volunteers; Sir Thomas Gledhill, Sir Richard Graham, and more than 4000 others. General Sir Charles Lucas, General Porter, General Tilliard, lord Goring's son, with many more field officers, &c., amounting to upwards of 2000, were taken prisoners. The prince likewise lost 25 pieces of artillery, 130 barrels of powder, several thousand stands of arms, and about 100 colours.

Sir Charles Lucas was desired to point out to the victors, such bodies among the slain, as he wished to be honored with private interment.

He was however, unable to discriminate the person of more than one gentleman, who had a bracelet of hair about his wrist; which Sir Charles requested might be taken off, as he knew an honorable lady who would thankfully receive it.

The principal persons slain amongst the friends of parliament, were Major Fairfax; Charles, brother of Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was interred at Marston, aged 23; Captain Micklethwait, and Captain Pugh. They themselves would not own to the loss of more than 300 subalterns and privates; but, from the circumstances of the battle, as stated in the preceding account, they must undoubtedly have lost a number nearly equal to the royalists.

The following is an extract from a manuscript diary, written by an officer in the Norwich troop*. "After the battle, we continued two nights on the field; in which things were very scarce, and much raised in their value; a cup of *foul water* being worth drinking, and taking pains for."

* This troop served in Cromwell's regiment, and was called the *Virgin Troop*, from having been raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich, in 1643.

In the life of Sir George Radcliffe, knight, it is stated, that Charles Townley, of Townley, in Lancashire, esquire, having fallen at the battle of Marston-Moor, his lady, Mary, the daughter of Francis Trappes, esquire, who was then with her father at Knaresbrough, hastened the next morning to the field of battle, to search for his body, whilst the attendants of the camp were stripping and burying the dead. There she was accosted by a general officer, to whom she told her melancholy story. He heard her with great tenderness; but, earnestly desired her to leave a place, where, besides the distress of witnessing such a scene, she might probably be insulted. She complied, and a trooper was immediately called, to take her behind him to Knaresbrough. On inquiry, the officer who had showed so much humanity, and to whom she was so greatly indebted, proved to be *Lieutenant General Cromwell.*

The marquis of Newcastle, and about ninety of his friends, being disgusted by the rash conduct of prince Rupert, informed him they intended to leave the city and country. They immediately went to Scarborough, and thence embarked for Hamborough. The prince rallied his forces, and

marched into Lancashire; thus also deserting our city in it's greatest extremity.

York was soon surrounded a second time by the forces of parliament. They summoned Sir Thomas Glemham, the governor, to surrender, unconditionally. A negative answer was returned, but in a few days afterward, finding the besiegers had approached almost to the walls, and were preparing scaling ladders; the garrison, from the reduction in their numbers and means of defence, were fearful of the result, and judged it advisable to apply for a treaty. In compliance with their request, Sir Wm. Constable and Colonel Lambert, were deputed to enter the city, and conclude upon conditions of surrender.

The terms were extremely favorable to the friends of the king; a circumstance which has been attributed to the existence of considerable dissensions amongst the forces of parliament. Whether that was the real cause or not, they are highly worthy attention, and will be particularly interesting, when we consider them as the result of the last active warfare in which this venerable city has been engaged. Under this impression, a copy of the conditions of surrender, is subjoined.

TERMS.

First. That Sir Thomas Glemham, as governor of the city of York, shall surrender and deliver up the same, with the forts, tower, cannon, ammunition, and furniture of war belonging thereto, on the 16th of July, 1644, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the three generals, or to whom they shall appoint, for the use of the king and parliament, in the manner, and upon the conditions following:

Second. That all the officers shall march out of the city, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, match lighted, bullet in mouth, bag and baggage.

Third. That they shall have a convoy, that no injury be done them in their march to Skipton.

Fourth. That sick and maimed soldiers, shall not be hindered from going, after their recoveries.

Fifth. That all soldiers' wives and children may have liberty to go to their husbands and fathers, to their own homes and estates, and to enjoy them peaceably under contribution.

Sixth. That no soldier be enticed away.

Seventh. That the citizens and inhabitants may enjoy all their privileges, which formerly they did at the beginning of these troubles, and may have freedom of trade, both by sea and land, paying such duties and customs as all other cities under obedience of parliament.

Eighth. That if any garrison be placed in the city, two parts in three shall be Yorkshiremen; no free quarter shall be put upon any, without his own consent, and the armies shall not enter the city before the governor and lord mayor be acquainted.

Ninth. That in all charges the citizens resiants, and inhabitants, shall bear only such part with the county at large, as was formerly in all other assessments.

Tenth. That all citizens, gentlemen, resiants, sojourners, and every other person within the city, shall, if they please, have free liberty to remove themselves, family, and goods, and to dispose thereof, and their estates, at their pleasure, according to the law of the land, either to live at their own homes or elsewhere; and to enjoy their goods and estates without molestation, and to have protection and safeguard for that purpose, so that they may rest quietly at their

abodes, and travel safely and freely about their occasions; and, for their better removal, may have letters of safe-conduct, and be furnished with horses and carriages at reasonable rates.

Eleventh. That all gentlemen and others that have goods within the city, and are absent themselves, may have free liberty to take, carry away, and dispose of them as in the foregoing articles.

Twelfth. That neither churches nor other buildings, shall be defaced, nor any plunderings, nor taking of any man's person, nor any part of his estate, suffered; and that justice shall be administered within the city by the magistrates, according to law, who shall be assisted therein, if need require, by the garrison.

Thirteenth. That all persons, whose dwellings are in the city, though now absent, may enjoy the benefit of these articles, as if they were present.

Signed,

FERDINAND FAIRFAX,
MANCHESTER,
ADAM HEPBORNE,
LORD HUMBEE,
WILLIAM CONSTABLE.
} THOS. GLEMHAM, *Governor.*

Such were the favorable conditions on which York surrendered to the forces of parliament, on the 16th of July, 1644, after a siege of eighteen weeks; in which the garrison had repulsed twenty-two attempts to carry the city by storm, and four countermines; and in which time four or five thousand of the enemy had fallen before it's walls. The king's troops, amounting to more than one thousand, besides sick and wounded, accordingly left the city on the following day.

The conduct of the victorious army on this memorable occasion, deserves particular attention. The parliament's forces having previously been drawn up on each side of the road, out of Micklegate-Bar, and forming a line of about a mile in extent; the retiring forces, with arms in their hands, drums beating, colours flying, &c., marched through their ranks towards Skipton. One or two instances occurred, in which the soldiers of parliament, in defiance of the terms granted to the king's forces, plundered some of the latter as they departed. This base conduct was, however, properly resented by the earl of Manchester.

On their departure, the three successful generals, the earl of Leven, the earl of Manchester

and lord Fairfax, immediately entered the city, and after receiving possession of it's forts, towers, 35 pieces of ordnance, 3,000 stands of arms, five barrels of powder, and other ammunition, proceeded to the cathedral, where they returned thanks to God, for their success. On this occasion, Mr. Robert Douglas, chaplain to the earl of Leven, officiated; and the following Thursday was appointed as a day of general thanksgiving for the whole army.

SECTION VI.

From the capture of York, by the Parliament's Army; to the Rebellion, in 1745.

THE three armies, which had united for the reduction of our city, on finding their efforts crowned with success, separated. The Scots proceeded northward, and the earl of Manchester into Lincolnshire, leaving lord Fairfax governor of the city. He immediately removed Sir Edward Cooper, from the office of lord mayor, because of his fidelity to the king; and placed in that situation Thomas Hoyle, an alderman, and one of the city's representatives in parliament.

About this time Sir Thomas Fairfax, son of the governor of York, was severely wounded in the shoulder, whilst reducing the castle of Helmsley; but soon recovering, he was voted commander in chief of all the forces of parliament.

On the first of January, 1646, a great convoy, commanded by major-general Skippon, arrived in this city; bringing with them the sum of £200,000; which was paid in the Guildhall, to

the Scots, for their services, including their treachery towards the person of the king, who had thrown himself upon the generosity of his countrymen, for protection.

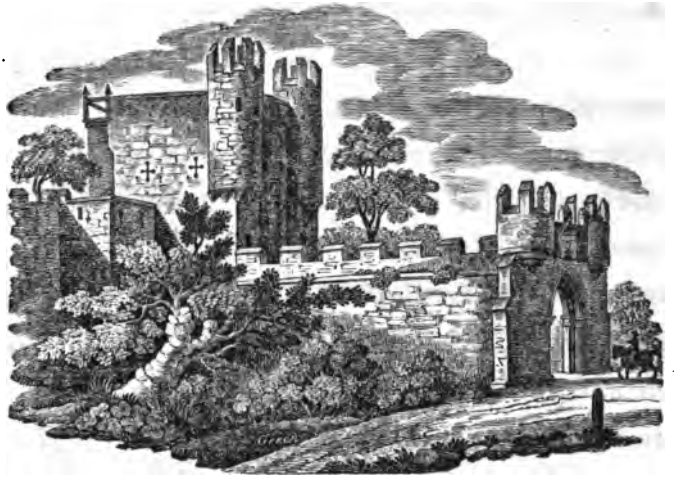
That same year, the walls of the city, which had been considerably injured during the siege, were substantially repaired; by order of the governor and the lord mayor.

The country being now wholly under the subjection of parliament, our city, in the following year, 1647, was deprived of it's garrison, with the exception of Clifford's Tower, of which the lord mayor was appointed governor.

This year a petition was presented from the inhabitants of the city and county of York, and from others, in the more northern parts of the kingdom, praying for the establishment of a University in York; but in the unsettled state of the nation, it is by no means surprising that success did not attend the application.

In January, 1648, the unfortunate Charles was beheaded, before his palace of Whitehall. This year, Micklegate, Bootham, and Walmgate Bars, which had suffered in the late siege, equally with the walls, were repaired. The latter, which seems to have sustained more attacks during

this siege than any of the other bars, retains much of it's original form, though a part of it has been lately removed. The following is a correct representation of it's appearance within a few years.



At the Lent Assizes, in 1648, held in this city, judge Thorpe presided, and, in his charge to the jury, endeavoured to vindicate the conduct of parliament towards the late king. At these assizes also a woman was tried, and condemned to die, for *crucifying* her mother; and it is added, that after perpetrating the diabolical deed, she had offered a calf and a cock, for a burnt sacrifice. At the same time, twenty-three men and women were sentenced to die, twenty-one of whom were executed.

In August, 1649, judge Thorpe was again sent to York, for the purpose of trying colonel John Morrice, governor of the castle at Pontefract, and lieutenant Blackburn, who was one of the party that made an expedition to Doncaster, and the person who slew Rainsborough.

Those two unfortunate men, were taken on the surrender of Pontefract castle, and afterwards evinced an extraordinary instance of attachment and generosity, as will appear by the following anecdote. Having an opportunity to escape, colonel Morrice descended from the walls of their prison, by means of a rope; but Blackburn in attempting to follow, fell and broke his leg. In this unhappy situation, the colonel determined not to desert his friend; and they consequently were both re-taken. After a formal trial, they were condemned to suffer as traitors to their country; and were accordingly conveyed to Tyburn, and there executed.

In July, 1650, general Cromwell arrived at York, on an expedition to Scotland. Previous to his coming, the lord mayor had ordered the king's arms, which till then had remained over Micklegate and Bootham Bars, to be taken down; and, in the same situation, placed those

of the existing government. All the artillery in the tower were fired, to hail his approach. The next day he dined with the lord mayor; and, the following day, proceeded on his journey. This appears to have been the only time Cromwell visited York, except after the battle of Marston-Moor.

It was not till three years subsequent to his last visit, that Oliver became invested with the title of "Protector of the common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" and York being now no longer the seat of imperial or national power, it's annals do not present us with any interesting memorials relative to this important period of history.

The assizes at York in 1655, were rendered remarkable by the attendance of that wonderful instance of human longevity, Henry Jenkins, who appeared in the court, as witness in a cause, brought forward to prove an ancient road to a mill, *one hundred and twenty years* before.

The positive terms in which this aged man spoke, and the apparent improbability of his memory being able to take such a distant retrospect, struck the judge in so forcible a manner, that he gave him a severe reprimand. The veteran,

instead of being daunted by this attack from the judge, boldly maintained his assertions; and as a further proof of the truth of his deposition, said that he was then butler to lord Conyers, and that his name might be found in an old register of the menial servants of that nobleman.

It is also remarkable, that there were on the same trial, three or four men each about one hundred years old, engaged as witnesses on the opposite side; who, on the judge objecting to the evidence of Jenkins, were interrogated respecting him. They declared that he had been called *Old Jenkins*, as long as they could remember; and that he was born before parish registers were in use.

This old man could neither read nor write; hence he had to rely entirely upon his memory. The strength and correctness of this faculty of his mind, were however confirmed afterwards, by Dr. Tancred Robinson, fellow of the college of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. He asserted, that Henry Jenkins having once entered his sister's kitchen, to beg alms, when he was present; amongst other questions, he asked the age of the mendicant, to which, after a little pause, the old man replied, "One hundred and

sixty two or three." The doctor then inquired what sovereign of England he could particularly remember, and was answered, king Henry the eighth. He also said that he was sent to Northallerton, with a horse-load of arrows, for the battle of Flodden field, with which a bigger boy went forward to the army, commanded by the earl of Surrey; king Henry VIII. being at Tournay; and, he believed himself then, to be eleven or twelve years old." Struck with surprise at this instance of mental retention, and doubting the possibility of it's accuracy, the Dr. resorted to the page of history; and found, that the battle was fought 152 years before—that Surrey was really the commander, and that the king, at that time, was at Tournay *.

In the night of Saturday the eighth of December, 1659, was a remarkably high wind, such as had never before been experienced in this city. So powerful were it's effects, that many dwelling houses were seriously injured by it, and the cathedral also suffered much on the occasion.

* Henry Jenkins lived *fifteen* years after giving his evidence at York. He died on the 8th of December, 1670, having attained the amazing age of 169 years.

Though few events of interest occurred in this city whilst Cromwell was protector, yet York seems to have had a considerable share in the restoration of Charles the second. Lord Fairfax observing several divisions amongst Oliver's party, commenced a secret correspondence with general Monk, who was in Scotland. He engaged, in concert with Sir George Booth, to raise forces and attack the rear of Lambert's army, which was stationed at Newcastle. This plan was, however, prematurely discovered; and Monk knowing that Fairfax was not able alone to withstand Lambert, immediately marched across the Tweed. On Monk's approach, Lambert's army deserted their commander, and left the former in quiet possession of Newcastle; where he remained three days, and then proceeded to York, January 11th, 1660; that city being in the possession of lord Fairfax.

His entrance was made at the head of his army, with a presbyterian priest on each side of him, to whom he appeared to pay great attention. Such was the deception which the existing circumstances of the times induced him to practise. Monk was met by immense crowds, who saluted him with loud huzzas, the men being fearful of

expressing their approbation of his sentiments more fully. Some of the women however were less cautious, and showed their loyalty by exclaiming: "Ah, Monk! God bless thee,"—adding, in strong but coarse terms, their hearty desire for the restoration of the exiled royal family.

General Monk remained at York five days; during which time, he new-modelled his army; and was much pressed, by Mr. Bowles, the chaplain of lord Fairfax, and his chief counsellor, to declare in favour of Charles Stewart, afterwards Charles the second.

This general's conduct was observed by the government, with considerable jealousy, and had he not advanced so far towards the capital, there is no doubt but he would have been ordered again into Scotland. The inhabitants of York being friendly to his intentions, he was commanded to proceed immediately to London. On the receipt of that order, Monk reduced his army, and sent major Morgan back from this city into Scotland, with two regiments of horse and foot, as a reserve there, in case his designs in England should not succeed. He also left a regiment in York, under the command of

Colonel Fairfax; and then marched to Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, with an army reduced to 4000 foot and 1800 horse. His progress afterwards, presented a continued series of prosperity; but here we must take leave of him, being anxious to confine this work as much as possible, to subjects immediately connected with the history of York.

This city, under all the late changes, had suffered greatly. It consequently rejoiced at the restoration of the royal family; and Charles the second was proclaimed in York on the eleventh of May, 1660.

In this ceremony, the lord mayor, aldermen, and other members of the upper house, proceeding on horseback, were followed by the chamberlains and common-council men, in their gowns, on foot. More than a thousand armed citizens succeeded; and, in the rear, appeared a troop of two or three hundred country gentlemen, headed by lord Fairfax; each carrying his hat on the point of his drawn sword. The proclamation was read at the usual places—bells rung—cannon played from the tower—and, in the evening, the city was illuminated, and displayed other demonstrations of joy.

On the twenty-ninth of the same month, being the anniversary of the king's birth-day, effigies of Cromwell, and of Judge Bradshaw, the former clothed in pink satin, the latter in a judge's robe, were hung upon a gallows, erected in the Pavement, for that purpose. They were then burned in tar barrels; together with the Scotch covenant, and Cromwell's state arms. More than one thousand armed citizens were present on the occasion, and a great number of other inhabitants.

Commissioners were now appointed by an act of parliament, to regulate corporate and other public bodies. On the third and fourth of September, 1661, they accordingly met in the Guildhall of this city; and displaced most of the members of the common council, with several of the aldermen. Others were immediately appointed as their successors, who were considered more friendly towards the restored family.

In the winter of 1663, a commission was sent down to York, to try several men, who had been taken at Farnley-Wood, Yorkshire, in an insurrection, commenced for the express purpose of re-establishing a gospel magistracy and ministry,

of restoring the long parliament, and of reforming all orders and degrees of men, especially the lawyers and clergy of the land. The prisoners were found guilty, condemned, and executed: two of them were also quartered, and according to the savage ferocity of the times, their mutilated bodies were placed over the several gates of the city. The heads of *four* of the sufferers, were fixed over Micklegate-Bar, *three* upon Bootham-Bar, *one* over Walmgate-Bar, and *three* over the gates of the castle.

The plague raging violently in the south, in the year 1666, James, duke of York, and his duchess, retired to this city. They were met at Tadcaster Bridge, by the sheriffs, and at Micklegate-Bar, by the lord mayor, and other members of the corporation, on the fifth of August, with the usual formalities. The duke and duchess remained in York nearly two months; and the king and parliament, on account of the pestilence, assembled at Oxford.

A duel was fought in *Penley Groves*, near our city, in the month of January, 1674, between Sir Jonathan Jennings, of Ripon, and George Ayslaby, esq. principal register of the ecclesiastical court, at York. The latter was slain,

and Sir Jonathan afterwards obtained a pardon*.

In an age, when the ferocious passions of mankind could, under any consideration, be gratified with the shocking spectacle of mutilated fellow-men, exposed in places of the most public resort, we cannot wonder that private quarrels might sometimes be effaced only with the flowing crimson of one or both of the adverse parties: But, that the empty bubble of *false* honour should, in this enlightened age, still influence subjects of the same realm to consign one another to the silent tomb, as a proper return for injuries, often extremely trifling in their nature, is a source of poignant regret.

In the state of New York, North America, a law has been recently passed to *suppress* duelling; and, since the operation of the present insulted laws of Britain, is not efficient to prevent this horrid crime, how devoutly is it to be wished, some law should be made that would even outstrip our trans-atlantic brethren—not to increase

* *George Ayslaby*, esq. married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Mallory, of Studley, near Ripon. He left a son, *John Ayslaby*, esq., who was chancellor of the exchequer, in the year 1718.

the number of human sacrifices, but which would inflict some most *degrading* punishment on every *duellist*, and on every abettor of this assassinating and frantic mode of supporting honour.

In 1679, religious dissensions against the duke ran very high. He therefore determined to retire from the court, and repair to Edinburgh. On his journey, he again visited York; but though the sheriffs met him as before, the lord mayor and aldermen did not; which neglect being represented to the king, a reprimand, signed by the secretary of state, was forwarded to the offending parties, expressive of their sovereign's displeasure.

Sir John Reresby, bart. was appointed governor of York, in May, 1682, and was also returned to serve in parliament for the city, in 1684. This gentleman, who was the last military governor York ever had, kept a diary of the events of his day, which has since been published in 8vo, and contains many interesting recitals.

The reprimand sent to the citizens, by Charles, was followed, in January, 1684, by a *Quo Warranto*, which that monarch granted against the corporation. In this instrument, the members

of that body, were commanded to show how they came to "*usurp*" to themselves, several liberties which they enjoyed. Their charter was also demanded, for perusal, and detained by the ministers.

The same year, the notorious Jefferys attended at York, as one of the judges of assize. The lord mayor and aldermen waited upon him soon after his arrival, to inquire concerning the king's intentions relative to the city. In answer to their inquiries, Jefferys remarked that the king expected to have the government of the city at his own disposal; and the judge recommended that an address or petition to that effect, should be prepared, by the corporation, which he would get presented to his majesty. This advice was complied with; and, in answer, Charles ordered Jefferys to communicate to them, the pleasure which the king derived from their petition, and that they should have a new charter, in which he would reserve to himself only "the nomination and approbation of the magistrates and persons in office therein." The death of this monarch, however, prevented the fulfilment of his promise.

Charles, dying in February, 1684, was succeeded by James the second. The latter was proclaimed king, in York, on the eighth of that month, by the lord mayor. The same proclamation was also announced in the castle-yard, for the county, by the high-sheriff; and in Thursday-Market, before the garrison, by Sir John Reresby, bart. the governor. A new parliament was accordingly summoned, and four candidates offered themselves as members for the city of York. A strong contest ensued, in which five aldermen of the city were particularly active against the two unsuccessful candidates; who, in the warmth of disappointment, represented the aldermen as disaffected and dangerous characters. Four of them, were consequently arrested, as were, also, some of the common-council, by order of the king, and conveyed as prisoners, to Hull; at which place they remained nearly a month. The duke of Monmouth's rebellion, which had excited considerable alarm, being soon overcome, they were liberated, and took their places in their own court as before.

The unfortunate James renewed the charter promised by Charles, under the conditions specified by Judge Jefferys; and it was the last

charter granted to this city. Sir Henry Thompson and Mr. Scot, inhabitants of York, commissioned for the purpose, by the king, entered the city with it, on the eighth of August, having been met at some distance, by more than five thousand of the citizens. The whole corporate body also met them at Micklegate-Bar; and with great formality proceeded, accompanied by martial music, to the lord mayor's house, where the health of the royal family was drank. The bells were rung, and various other tokens of joy were exhibited throughout the city.

A very unusual circumstance occurred on the twenty-sixth of August, 1675; which, though not important, deserves some attention in the History of York. A large porpoise or *sea-hogg*, three yards and a half in length, and three yards in thickness, having left the sea, and entered the Ouse, was taken from that river, in Clifton Ings, near this city; and, as might naturally be expected, the singularity of the event, excited considerable attention and surprise.

At the following March Assizes, an occurrence took place, which was thought worthy of notice, by the governor, Sir John Reresby, bart. in his "Memoirs." His recital contains much of the

marvellous blended with absurdity; and is therefore detailed in that gentleman's own words, as a proof of the lamentable credulity and gross ignorance of the age.

"Leaving the public affairs, for awhile, at this untoward pass," says Sir John, "I would venture to take notice of a private occurrence which made some noise at York. The assizes being there held, an old woman was condemned for a witch. Those who were more credulous in points of this nature than myself, conceived the evidence to be very strong against her. The boy she was said to have bewitched, fell down on a sudden, before all the court, when he saw her, and would then as suddenly return to himself again, and very distinctly relate the several injuries she had done him; but in all this it was observed, the boy was free from any distortion; that he did not foam at the mouth, and that his fits did not leave him gradually, but all at once; so that, upon the whole, the judge thought proper to reprieve her; in which he seemed to act the part of a wise man.

"But, though such is my own private opinion, I cannot help continuing the story: one of my soldiers being upon guard about eleven in the night,

at the gate of Clifford's Tower, the very night after the witch was arraigned, heard a great noise at the castle, and going to the porch, he there saw a scroll of paper apparently blown from under the door, which, as he imagined, by moonshine, turned first into the shape of a *monkey*, and thence assumed the form of a *turkey-cock*, which passed to and fro by him. Surprised at this, he went to the prison, and called the under-keeper, who came and saw the scroll dance up and down, and pass under the door, where there was scarcely an opening of the thickness of half-a-crown. This extraordinary story I had from the mouth of both the one and the other: and now leave it to be believed or disbelieved, as the reader may be inclined this way or that."

Sir John Reresby, complains that though the manor of York was granted to him, by the late king, in his commission of governor, and confirmed by James, yet it was regranted for a "popish seminary, to *Father Lawson*, a priest;" who went, in person, to claim possession of it, on the seventh of December, 1687.

It appears by the ancient record, before alluded to, that prior to the year 1687, the streets of York possessed no advantages during the noc-

turnal hours, from artificial light. That period is however remarkable in this particular, as will be seen by the following extract: "This year began *Lamps* to be hung up, in the chief streets of the city, viz.: at the Minster-Gates, the west-end of Ouse-Bridge, in the Pavement, &c." Hence we learn that the citizens of York have enjoyed this privilege, about one hundred and thirty years.

On the twelfth of February, the same year, the shock of an earthquake was experienced in Feasegate, in York. It was however more seriously felt at the village of Gate-Fulford, about a mile and a half from the city; where a noise was heard in the ground, similar to that produced by the firing of cannon. The inhabitants of Naburn were also much alarmed, by it's effects in their neighbourhood.

In June, 1688, the queen was delivered of a prince; on which occasion, it was determined as a mark of gratitude, that the lord mayor, a sheriff, and four other gentlemen, should repair to London, to congratulate their majesties. It was also further determined that the lord mayor, aldermen, and twenty-four, should have two gallons of wine, and the commons four gallons,

at the public expense, to drink the health of the king and queen, and of their royal infant.

James, however, did not entirely approve of all the members of the corporation, and wishing to strengthen and confirm his interest at York, exercised the power reserved to himself in the last charter, of regulating that body. He accordingly sent down a special messenger, to displace the lord mayor, Thomas Raynes, with several of the aldermen, and others; and, on the fifth of October, appointed as their successors, men who were joined to the Roman Catholic church, but who were not even freemen of the city. The latter circumstance supplied Raynes with a sufficient plea for not delivering up the sword and mace. The office of lord mayor was nevertheless declared vacant till Saturday the twenty-fourth of October; when James, finding he had gone too far, adopted a different course.

In the interim, York was very remarkably situated: "It was," observes the governor, in his Memoirs, "an archbishopric without a bishop; a city without a mayor; and, a garrison without a soldier." He then adds: "But these defects were soon supplied—the old charter was restored, and the old lord mayor therewith—the bishop of

Exeter, who fled from that city, upon the prince of Orange's landing, was made archbishop of York—and I had one company of foot sent to continue with me."

This attempt at reconciliation seemed to have the desired effect; and the whole of the citizens of York continued their loyalty to James, till the very period when it was fully ascertained, that his zeal for the religious tenets he had imbibed in France, was leading him into measures subversive of the English constitution. Then, and not till then, they expressed their dissatisfaction, and joined in vindication of the rights of the people.

Rumours now daily spread that William, prince of Orange, was preparing to land in this country, with a considerable force, as the decided champion of the protestant religion. Such reports extremely alarmed the existing government, and roused all the energy of it's remaining friends. The deputy-lieutenants of the county of York were ten in number; all of whom were then residing in this city. They immediately held a consultation, and Sir Henry Goodrick proposed a meeting of the gentry and freeholders of the county, in York, for the purpose of preparing

and signing a declaration of unshaken attachment to the king, in this season of danger; and also for considering what means would be most advisable to pursue, for preserving the public peace. This proposal was approved, and notices were issued for a meeting on Thursday, the nineteenth of November, 1688.

In the meantime, the clerk of the west-riding received a new commission, in which the names of about thirty gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who had previously acted as magistrates, were omitted; including that of Sir Henry Goodrick. The circumstance greatly exasperated this baronet, and induced him to express his sentiments freely respecting his sovereign.

To petition for a *free parliament*, was now openly confessed to be the object in view. On the report having reached the duke of Newcastle, his grace hastened to York; and finding the rumour correct, made considerable objections to the number of militia then in the city. Hence, it appears, the duke suspected that the business of the meeting might not be solely confined to petitioning. This nobleman, however, finding himself in a very diminutive minority, left the city in disgust.

The governor, Sir John Beresby, still remained firmly attached to James; and, in his memoirs, thus expresses himself: "Now came the day of meeting; a fatal one I think. I would not go to them at the Common-Hall, which was the place appointed; nor indeed was I very well able, by reason of some bruises I had received by my horse falling upon me. But, I heard that in the midst of about a hundred gentlemen who met, Sir Henry Goodrick delivered himself to this effect: That there having been great endeavours made by government of late years, to bring popery into the kingdom, and by many devices, to set at nought the laws of the land, there could be no proper redress of the many grievances we laboured under, but by a free parliament; that now was the only time to prefer a petition of the sort; and, that they could not imitate a better pattern, than had been set before them, by several lords, spiritual and temporal.

"There were those who differed with him in opinion, and would have had some expressions in the paper moderated and amended; and observed that at the same time that they petitioned as they designed, it would be but their duty to assure his majesty they would stand firmly by him, in the

midst of the dangers which threatened both him and his kingdoms, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes; but this was over-ruled.

"When, therefore, the draught was completed, according to the mind of Sir Henry Goodrick and his friends, though several disliked it, and went away, they proceeded to sign; but, before a *third* man could subscribe it, in came one Mr. Tankard, with a rueful story, That the *papists* were risen; and, that they had actually fired upon the militia troops.

"Alarmed at this, the gentlemen ran out; and those that were privy to the design, betook them to their horses, which were conveniently at hand for their purpose. Lord Danby, meanwhile, in his lodgings, waited for the false alarm, and mounted with his son, lord Lumley, lord Horton, lord Willoughby, and others; who, together with their servants, formed a body of horse, consisting of a hundred in number, well mounted, and well accoutred.

"These rode up to the four militia troops, drawn out on another account, and cried out, '*A free parliament—the protestant religion, and no popery.*" The captains of these troops, were lord Fairfax, Sir Thomas Gower, Mr. Ro-

binson, and Captain Tankard; who, being admitted to the secret the night before, and being prompt and ready enough in their nature for any action of the kind, immediately cried out the same, and led their troops over to them.

"In the first place, they went to the main guard of the standing company, which, the number not exceeding twenty, they surprised, before I had the least notice, or even jealousy, of what was in agitation; not thinking it possible that men of such quality and such estates, could give way to their discontent, however great and just it might be, to the degree of engaging themselves in an attempt so desperate, and so contrary to the laws they boasted, and the religion they professed."

Lord Danby, and some other gentlemen, endeavoured to persuade Sir John Reresby to join the insurgents, urging, that they were in arms for the protestant religion and government, which James had nearly reduced to nothing; but, which the prince of Orange had *then landed* to restore. All their overtures were made in vain, and finding the governor firmly attached to the king, he, and his inferior officers, were taken prisoners. He was not however consigned

to a prison, but obliged to pledge his honor that he would not remove from his own house in York.

The prince's friends immediately took possession of the guard-house, which was then in Thursday-Market; and seized on all the gates; placed guards at each; suffered none to enter or leave the city; and secured every person who openly displayed any disapprobation of their proceedings. The magazine and stores, on the following day, were examined, and the houses of several Roman Catholics were wantonly "ransacked, in search of priests, arms, and horses."

A company of foot soldiers, raised for the king's service, being at Tadcaster, were brought over to their cause, and also a company of grenadiers, on their route from the north, through York, to London.

On Thursday the twenty-ninth of the same month, November, a considerable mob assembled in the city; which resorted to the Roman Catholic chapels, and there committed great outrages. They tore away all the pictures and images they met with, threw down the altars; and, after stealing the books and vestments of the priests, exhibited them in different parts of the city, through the day: In the evening, they

publicly burnt them in Coneystreet and the Pavement.

The prince of Orange's interest was likewise considerably promoted in York by the exertions of the lord mayor, who called a meeting, and addressed his fellow-citizens, desiring them immediately to espouse the cause of the protestant religion.

News soon arrived that several noblemen in the vicinity of Nottingham, and in other parts, had declared for William. Thus strengthened, less precaution was used at York. Sir John Reresby was allowed to retire to his country-house on his parole; and soon afterwards, James deserted his army, his country, and his crown.

No obstacle now seemed to present itself, that could prevent the prince of Orange from taking peaceable possession of the throne. The lord mayor and commonalty of York, therefore openly recognised him as the deliverer of the protestant religion; and offered him their cordial and grateful acknowledgments, in a warm address of congratulation, dated the fourteenth of December, 1688.

The fourteenth of February, 1689, was observed in York, as a day of general rejoicing,

for the delivery of the nation from the designs of James; and, on the seventeenth of the same month, William Henry, prince of Orange, and Mary, his princess, who was the daughter of the late sovereign, were proclaimed king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, in the usual manner, and at the accustomed places in this city, in the presence of many thousands of spectators.

This year was distinguished by one of the greatest floods ever known at York. In October, the river Ouse so much overflowed it's banks, that during three successive days, boats were absolutely requisite at the west end of the bridge.

The duke of Wirtemburg, with a number of Danish soldiers, amounting to 5000 foot and 1000 horse, passed this winter in York and the adjoining villages. They were on their route to Ireland; for which place the duke and his forces embarked in the spring.

In the night of Monday, the second of April, 1694, a terrible fire broke out, on the premises of Charles Hall, a flax-dresser, in the parish of All Saints, High-Ousegate; which raged with such fury, that the houses on both sides of the street were soon enveloped in one tremendous

conflagration. No lives, however, were lost on the occasion, but the fire continued for eight successive hours, in which nearly thirty houses were burnt to the ground. The damage sustained, was computed even in those days, to amount to Twenty Thousand Pounds.

An act of parliament being passed for the regulation of the gold and silver currency of the country, the old coin was called in. One of the king's mints, was consequently erected in the manor-house, without Bootham-Bar; and bullion and plate were there coined in 1696, to the amount of three hundred and eight thousand, six hundred, and twenty-one pounds sterling.

On the twenty-seventh of March, 1708, two troops of queen Anne's guards, arrived at York, with a great number of other soldiers, both horse and foot. They remained but a short time in this city, being on a northern expedition against the efforts of the pretended prince of Wales, who, assisted by France, had threatened to land a considerable force in Scotland.

About the year 1716, a curious antique figure, five inches high, by four broad, representing the head of a female, was found, in digging a cellar near the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. It was given

to Roger Gale, esquire, the antiquary, who preserved it with great care. That gentleman, finding it bore the marks of *Roman* origin, and knowing that the Romans had not any goddess in their system of theology, supposed it had been designed to represent the head of *Lùcrètia**.

* Lucretia, was a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her accomplishments proved fatal to her; and the praises which a number of young nobles at Ardea, among whom were Collatinus and the sons of Tarquin, bestowed upon the domestic virtues of their wives, led to a revolution in the state. Exhilarated with wine, and warmed with the ideas which this discourse excited, these young nobles agreed to leave the camp and go to Rome, to ascertain the veracity of their respective assertions. Collatinus had the pleasure to see his expectations realized in the highest perfection; for, while the wives of the other Romans were involved in the riot and dissipation of a feast, Lucretia was found at home, employed in the midst of her female servants, and easing their labor by sharing it herself. The beauty and innocence of Lucretia inflamed the passion of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who was a witness of her virtues and industry. He cherished the flame, and a few days after, secretly retiring from the camp, came to the house of Lucretia, where he met with a kind reception. Of such treatment,

The summer of 1723, claims a place in our annals, from an extreme drought, which prevailed generally. Such were it's effects at York, that the water of the Ouse was reduced, till the base of the middle arch of Ouse-Bridge, for several yards round, was completely dry.

he proved himself unworthy; for, in the dead of night, he introduced himself to Lucretia, and presenting his drawn sword, threatened her with instant death if she offered to resist his desire. This virtuous lady was inexorable, till the infamous ruffian declared that he would not only murder her, but would lay a slave, also dead, by her side, and report her apparent crime as real. Alarmed at the thoughts of infamy, she hesitated, and the vile Sextus seized the critical moment. In the morning, Lucretia resolved not to pardon herself for the crime of another, and sent for her husband and her father. After she had revealed to them the indignities that she had suffered from the king's son, and entreated them to avenge her wrongs, she stabbed herself with a dagger which she had previously concealed under her clothes. This fatal blow was the signal of rebellion; and the barbarity of the son, combined with the unpopularity of the father to cause the entire expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. Hence arose the republican or consular government of the Roman empire.

During the year 1734, a small image of *Saturn* was found, by a person who was digging a cellar in Walmgate, in this city. It was made of mixed metal, the workmanship being elegant, and apparently Roman. From these circumstances, it appears to have been one of their household gods; and, as it was hollow, it had probably been placed upon a stand, for the purpose of chamber worship. Into whose hands this relic of ancient superstition has since fallen, is not known to the writer.

Saturn, in the heathen mythology, is classed amongst the terrestrial gods, and was supposed to be the former of the mind of man. He was, however, considered to delight in human blood; and the *gladiators* were, therefore, placed under his protection, and fought at his feasts.

The festivals of the Romans, in honor of this god, were termed the *Saturnalia*. They were celebrated, according to some authors, on the 16th, 17th, or 18th of December. At first, on one of those days only; but afterwards, they were continued two, three, and sometimes even seven days. This custom originated in Greece; and the Institution was in remembrance of the fabled golden age, in which

all mankind are represented to have been equal. Sacrifices were made, on this occasion, and slaves were allowed to take liberties with their masters, and to inform them freely of their faults. Friends sent presents to each other, and reconciled all animosities. No war was allowed to be declared, and no offender was executed. The schools kept a vacation; and nothing but good humour and mirth prevailed. But, these festivities frequently terminated in extravagance, and dissolute licentiousness.

Hence, the household god lately described, will probably bring to the reader's recollection many historical facts, relative to the heathen world, and which can scarcely fail to be contrasted with the superior advantages of the gospel dispensation. It will consequently, offer to the contemplative mind, a mingled source of painful and of pleasing reflections.

About the year 1740, two very curious Roman urns were dug up near the Mount, without Micklegate-Bar. One of them was made of glass; and being, by accident, broken in pieces, the inside of it was found to be coated, similar to a looking-glass, with a substance of a bluish silver colour, termed by philosophers, the *electrum*

of the ancients. The other urn was of lead, and was sold, by the workmen, to an ignorant plumber, who immediately beat it together, and melted it down. A pedestal of grit, was also found, the same year, at no great distance from Micklegate-Bar. It had a short Roman inscription upon it, rather defaced by time; and measured two feet high, by ten inches in breadth.

In the Rebellion which broke out in 1745, the citizens of York evinced great proofs of promptitude and loyalty. An association of the nobility and other leading characters of the county, was immediately proposed by the Rev. Thomas Herring, then archbishop of York; and was entered into at the castle, on the twenty-fourth of September. At that meeting, his lordship delivered a public address, in which all ranks were exhorted to assist with their utmost efforts, in defending the British constitution, and in restoring and preserving the national tranquillity. More than eight hundred of the nobles, gentry, and clergy in the county, were by this means united. A subscription was immediately entered into, by the inhabitants of the county at large; and the sum of thirty-one thousand, four hundred and twenty pounds was raised, for the support of

government, more particularly in the defence of the wealthy and extensive county of York.

A meeting of the citizens was also called, by John Raper, esq. the lord mayor, for the same purpose; and in addition to other acts of loyalty, the sum of two thousand four hundred, and thirty-five pounds was subscribed. The ainsty or county of the city, also contributed two hundred and twenty pounds. With this money, four companies of men were raised, clothed, and supported. Each company consisted of seventy men; exclusive of non-commissioned officers; and this force was designated the "*York Blues.*" They remained embodied about four months; during which time, the privates received seven shillings per week, the drummers ten shillings, and the serjeants, fourteen; but the superior officers served gratis. The gentlemen and other principal inhabitants of the city, formed themselves into a military body, for it's defence. They were clothed in uniform; accoutred at their own expense; and assumed the name of *Independents.* This respectable corps remained under arms about ten months.

The prince of Hesse honored this city with his presence, on the twenty-eighth of May, 1746,

when on his journey from Scotland to London, after the decisive battle of Culloden. The lord mayor and aldermen complimented the prince, by waiting upon him at his quarters; and, the following day, that illustrious character proceeded on his journey.

William duke of Cumberland, second son of George the second, commander in chief against the rebels, was solicited by the lord mayor and commonalty, to visit York, when on his return to London. Their invitation, sent by express to the duke, was accepted; and on the twenty-third of July he arrived, attended by lords Cathcart and Ancram, with several other military officers. He alighted at the precentor's house, in the Minster-Yard, then occupied by Dr. Sterne; and was received by the archbishop, in a very polite manner. The two judges of assize, the high-sheriff, and several other gentlemen, also attended. A collation was prepared at the city's expense, of which the duke and the archbishop partook. After supper, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, presented his royal highness with the freedom of the city. It was about nine o'clock in the evening, when the duke and his

attendants arrived, and at twelve the same night they departed.

Many of the rebels, who were at this time tried at York, were convicted, and twenty-two were executed. As on former occasions, the heads of two of them, William Conolly and James Mayne, were placed on iron spikes, over Micklegate-Bar.

SECTION VII.

From the Rebellion, in 1745, to the present time.

THE reader has now been conducted through all the national events of importance, in which the interest of the city of York has been involved. He has, doubtless, contemplated the greatness of it's early periods, admired the grandeur of it's pristine glory, and beheld, with feelings of tender emotion, the various occurrences which have conjointly transmitted to the present generation, the shattered bulwark and the mouldering pile.

Associated with contemplations like these, he may feel a consciousness of the instability of every thing this terrestrial globe can exhibit; and, whilst surveying the faded greatness of the second city in England, may call to mind the present degraded state of ATHENS, the once mighty capital of Greece, or dwell, with painful musing, on the wasting piles of Imperial Rome, her conquering rival, and the great antitype of our northern metropolis.

Struck with the survey, he may join with *Armstrong*, and exclaim:

"Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
And tottering empires fall by their own weight!
This huge rotundity we tread, grows old,
And all those worlds that roll around the Sun!
The Sun, himself, must die, and ancient night
Again involve the desolate abyss!"

During the latter part of the short period which this section embraces, war, with all it's desolating train, has raged on the European and Asiatic Continents, and erected it's crimson standard on the trans-atlantic shores; but, we ought to rejoice, as a nation, that though we have not been entirely free from the effects of those awful events, our own country has escaped the horrors attendant on the seat of hostilities. Hence little now remains to be recorded, but such local events of a civil nature, as have occurred to the inhabitants of York, and claim a place in the history of our city.

In the year 1747, as several workmen were digging the foundation of a house in Micklegate, opposite the church of St. Martin, they found a curious piece of sculpture, about ten

feet below the surface of the earth, of which the following is an exact resemblance.



This ancient relic is limestone, two feet three inches in length, one foot ten inches and three

quarters broad, and seven inches thick: completely smooth on the back and edges, and without any inscription.

Drake, the antiquary, was residing in York, when it was found; about eleven years after the publication of his Eboracum. On hearing of the circumstance, that gentleman took a drawing of it, which he sent to the learned Dr. Stukely. The doctor returned the following explanation, which was afterwards forwarded, by Mr. Drake, to the Royal Society.

"This drawing is a great curiosity. The stone which it delineates, is a sculpture of *Mithras*, as usual, sacrificing a bull. He has on the Persian mantle, called *candys*, and the Phrygian bonnet, called *tyara*. He represents the Archimagus, performing the great annual sacrifice, at the spring equinox, according to the patriarchal usage.

"These ceremonies to Mithras, were generally celebrated in a cave of a rock; therefore this sculpture was found so deep in the earth.

"There is commonly a figure on each side of him, habited in the same manner, standing cross-legged; the one holds a torch up, the other down. Here is only the latter in your sculpture—the other is imperfect.

"Underneath is the figure of a horse, intimating the sun's course; for, in the time when the old patriarchal customs became prophane, and desecrated into idolatry, they made Mithras to be the Apollo, or Sun; whence these sculptures had a number of symbols relating to the solar circuit of the year, through the twelve Zodiacal constellations.

"The two figures attending on the Archimagus, are inferior officers to him. There is a mystery in their standing cross-legged, like our effigies of Croisaders in churches, and it means the same thing; for the cross was one part of the Mithriac ceremonies. These two, by the different attitudes of their torches, represent day and night, as Mithras represents the sun. The figure imperfectly drawn at the tail of the horse, is, I believe, a genius twisted round with a snake; which means the vitality imparted to all things by the solar power.

"The other figures are too imperfect to trouble you with conjectures about them; but they all regard the same design. They are officiating priests, and are dressed in a symbolic manner, to intimate the sun's influence and annual motion.

"The Romans became extremely fond of the Mithriac sacreds, whence here you find this sculpture in the imperial city. I saw an image of Mithras, at Chester, and no doubt there are many more in Britain.

"St. Jerom, in his epistle to Læta, writes, "A few years ago, your cousin, Gracchus, a name of Patrician quality, when he was præfect of the city, destroyed, broke, and burnt, the cave of Mithras." "This was at Rome, and about the year 378. Not long after, we may well imagine, your Roman præfect of York followed his example, and demolished the subterranean temple, in Micklegate, where this sculpture of him was found."

This curious antique, was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Sandercock, of Lendal, in this city, by whom it was bequeathed, with other property, to Doctor Cappe. On the decease of that gentleman, it became the property of the present Mrs. Cappe; to whom the author of this work is indebted for a minute examination of the ancient sculpture.

Some of the figures are defaced; but when we consider that, in all probability, nearly two thousand years have elapsed since the hand which

formed them mouldered into dust, our surprise will be excited that time has left so perfect a representation.

A small pedestal of wood was made, most probably at the time the stone was found; and in the front of it, was placed a brief description of the sculpture, to the following purport—"The Basso Relievoes of Mithras, the Persian Deity*, performing the great annual sacrifice, according to patriarchal usage, which was worshipped all over the Roman empire, and very much in Britain. One day in the year the Romans celebrated a grand festival to Mithras, who was chiefly worshipped in a rocky cave under ground." Beneath this inscription, is a remark

* Lempriere, in his "Classical Dictionary," says, Mithras was a god of Persia, supposed to be the Sun, or, according to others, Venus Urania. His worship was introduced at Rome, and the Romans raised him altars, on which was this inscription, "*Deo Soli Mithræ*, or, *Soli Deo invicto Mithræ*." The Pantheon also informs us, that those who desired to become the priests of Mithras, were previously obliged to undergo numerous hardships, disgraces, stripes, colds, heats, and other torments, before they were considered fit for that exalted station.

much defaced, but which appears to have been a mere supposition relative to the times of the origin and destruction of the idolatrous cave.

In the year 1764, the heads of two of the rebels, executed in 1746, and which had been placed over Micklegate-Bar, were stolen from it. The theft was effected in the night of the 28th of January, by William Arundell, a tailor, of York, assisted by an Irish journeyman. Large rewards were immediately offered, for the apprehension of the offender, to obtain which the Irishman was tempted to betray his master. Arundell was committed to the jail on Ouse-Bridge, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, to pay a fine of five pounds, and to find sureties for his future good behaviour.

In 1757, several new regulations in the militia laws, which obliged the poor to contribute equally with the rich, were conceived by the former to be oppressive and unjust; and excited considerable tumult in the north and east ridings of Yorkshire. The latter is unconnected with the city; but the former, claims our attention.

On the fifteenth of September, the day appointed for the meeting of the deputy-lieutenants and chief constables for the wapentake of Bulmer,

great numbers of country people, from more than thirty parishes, assembled in the city of York, with intent to prevent the constables from presenting the lists of men subject to the ballot. Thus met, armed with clubs, and other unlawful weapons, they took a circuitous route, through Monk-Bar, to the Cockpit-House, without Bootham-Bar. The deputy lieutenants, however, had not assembled there; but some of the constables were present, from whom the mob forced the lists, and after disposing of all the liquors they could find, and destroying the internal part of the house, they levelled it with the ground.

Their attention was next directed to the house of Mr. Bowes, on the opposite side of the street, which met with the same fate as the former. Many other persons were pointed out, as friends to the obnoxious militia law, and would also have been attacked, had not the lord mayor and the high-sheriff of the county quickly appeared amongst the rioters; and, by persuasive arguments and specious promises, soothed their irritated feelings, so as to induce them to disperse.

Several of the rioters were afterwards apprehended, and tried at the following assizes. They

were all acquitted but one; who, being capitally convicted, received sentence of death, but had his sentence commuted to transportation for life.

Edward, duke of York, passed through this city, on the 18th of July, 1761, accompanied by Sir William Boothby, bart., Colonel Morrison, and Major St. John. The duke was on a tour to Scarborough, for the benefit of his health, and therefore made no stay in York. Whilst he remained at Scarborough, however, Thomas Bowes, esq. the lord mayor, Peter Johnson, esq. the recorder, and two senior aldermen, waited upon his royal highness, to request that he would honor York, on his return, by spending some time in the city. The mansion-house of the lord mayor was also offered to the duke, for his accommodation. A gracious answer was returned; and, on the 19th of August, Edward arrived in York. He alighted at the minster, surveyed that magnificent building, and then proceeded to the mansion-house; Stonegate, through which he passed, being lined with Colonel Thornton's militia. The lord mayor, recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs, were prepared to receive the duke; the recorder, in an address to his royal highness, also offered him the freedom of the city, and

this mark of respect meeting his approbation, it was presented in a gold box, value one hundred guineas. The duke dined with the lord mayor at the mansion-house, along with the earl of Gainsborough, and a great number of gentlemen.

In the evening, a ball was given at the assembly-rooms. It was opened by the duke, and the sister of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., then high-sheriff for the county. This illustrious personage, lodged that night at the mansion-house, and on the following morning, repaired to the race-ground, where he reviewed Thornton's militia. He breakfasted at the grand stand, after which, he communicated the usual compliments of satisfaction, &c., and proceeded to London.

On the eighth of January, 1762, war was formally declared in York, against the king of Spain; and, on the following day, the high-sheriff of the county, Sir John Lister Kaye, bart. attended by two regiments of militia, and many gentlemen, caused the under-sheriff to read a similar declaration at the castle.

A terrible hurricane was experienced in York, in 1763. It commenced about nine in the evening of Saturday the first of December, and con-

tinued till near eight the next morning. So powerful was the wind, that the weathercock, and part of the battlement at the west-end of the cathedral, were blown down, and many houses in the city were greatly damaged.

York was again honored with the presence of Edward, duke of York, on the eighteenth of August, 1766. Never were the races so numerously or so respectably attended, as on this occasion—the splendid retinues of the nobility which had resorted to meet the duke, gave additional brilliancy to the scene, and contributed much to the hilarity of the meeting. His royal highness attended the service at the cathedral, on the sabbath, and being met at the west door, by the residentiary, the lord mayor, recorder, and others, was ushered into the archbishop's *throne*, where he heard a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Sterne. On Monday he left York, proceeded towards Scarborough, and again passed through this city in September following, on his return to the south.

The king of Denmark visited York, the thirty-first of August, 1768; and, with many of his nobles, and officers of state, was accommodated at Mr. Bluitt's inn, in Lendal. The evening

of that day, the lord mayor and aldermen waited on his majesty, in the usual manner, and were received with great respect. The king, however, could not be prevailed upon to remain long in York, but the following morning, after viewing the cathedral, and the other objects of public interest, he hastened through Leeds and Manchester, to London.

The same year, as some labourers were preparing a piece of ground for a garden, near the city walls, west of Micklegate-Bar, they discovered a *Roman Sepulchre*, of a very singular form. Mr. William White, M. D. of York, sent the following description of it, to the Antiquarian Society, of which himself was a member.

"The sepulchre was formed of tiles, being three in length, each twenty inches long, and fifteen inches and a half broad, with prominent edges. These, with the same number on the other side, were built up in the form of the roof of a house, making a triangle with the ground below. This was covered at the top with semicircular tiles, of a small diameter, so close as to prevent the least particle of earth from falling within the cavity.

"Each end of the dormitory was closed with a tile, of the same form and size as those of the sides—On each of these is this inscription: LEG. IX. HIS.

"Within the cavity of this sepulchre, were found the remains of a human body, which seems to have been burnt; among them were a part of a thigh-bone, and the lower jaw broken, but containing all it's teeth.

"There was likewise an urn, of a bluish-grey colour, containing ashes, covered with a piece of slate. I got it very well preserved, with one of the same sort, of a smaller size and broken. Near to this, was found another earthen vessel of red clay, with a handle to it; the bottom of it was broken off, by the workmen, in hopes of finding treasure, but I believe it contained nothing but common earth.

"They brought me a silver ring, for the finger, weighing seven penny-weights, which they said was found in the last-mentioned vessel; but, I apprehend this to be a mistake, as it seems not to be Roman.

"I was obliged to take the latter part of this account from the labourers, as I knew not of the discovery, till they brought me the urns, ring,

and a few coins, all except one, much defaced. I went immediately, and examined the sepulchre, in *situ*, measured the tiles, and secured the two end ones, with the inscriptions. The medal is a *Domitian*, well preserved. *Reverse*, FIDEI PUBLICAE.

"The ninth legion came over into Britain under the emperor *Claudius*, and was surnamed *Hispanica;* under which title it is mentioned by Tacitus. There have been many monuments found in Britain, wherein mention is made of this legion; but, instead of the adjunct *Hispanica*, all of them have that of *Victrix*. This puzzled Mr. Horsley, who, in order to account for it, supposed this legion to have been incorporated with the sixth, whose proper title was *Victrix*, by which the latter became general.

"By this inscription, (the only one yet discovered in Britain, in which the ninth legion appears with it's proper title, *Hispanica)* we know that it retained that name long after it's arrival in this island, and when stationed at EBORACUM. If Mr. Horsley's opinion be true, which is very probable, this monument must be prior to that period, and consequently to all the

monuments yet discovered, in which mention is made of this legion.

" This is doubtless the sepulchre of a soldier, belonging to the *Legio nona Hispanica.*"

Such is the interesting description given of this curious relic, the antiquity of which is so fully proved, that further comment is unnecessary.

In the month of October, 1769, as several workmen were employed in preparing the foundation of a garden wall, between Gillygate and the walls of the city, they found a *serrated* Roman silver coin, which from it's extraordinary antiquity, and peculiar rarity, merits a description in this work. On one side was a head in profile, and this inscription: " CAPIT. CXIII." On the reverse, were represented two oxen, with the yoke on their necks, but no plough: Above them was inscribed " CXIII." and, under their feet " C. MARI."

Capito, was the surname of the Marian family; but, what is meant by CXIII. on each side the coin, is difficult to ascertain. It certainly cannot have any relation to the number of times he was Consul; as we are informed that he was slain in his seventh Consulship, eighty-four years prior to the birth of our Saviour. This piece

must therefore have been struck more than nineteen hundred years ago.

An antiquary, who was living when it was found, ventured the following conjecture respecting it. "As the oxen are sometimes the symbol of peace, it is not improbable but this coin might have been struck upon Caius Marius's conquest over Jugurtha, one hundred and five years before the birth of Christ; and the year before Pompey and Cicero were born: Or, on his conquest over the Cimbri, when 200,000 men were slain, and 90,000 were taken prisoners; in his fourth Consulship, which was five years after C. Marius had defeated Jugurtha."

As some labourers were digging for gravel on the Mount, near the south entrance to the city, in October, 1769, they discovered the foundation of an ancient building; and on close investigation, part of a vault was also found, in which had been deposited a large leaden coffin. It contained a few bones; but no other fragments of antiquity.

In Drake's Eboracum, is the following observation, which may be considered as having reference to the structure just mentioned: "On the east side of the Mount, stood formerly the

chapel of St. James, remarkable for being the place from which the archbishops of York begun their walk *on foot*, to the cathedral, at their enthronization; the cloth, which was spread all the way, for that purpose, being afterwards given to the poor. This being a chantry chapel, it fell at the suppression." Torre also observes: "The dean and chapter met the archbishop here, in their formalities; who, after being sprinkled with holy water, and thurified, then put off his shoes, and so proceeded thence *barefoot, (on the cloth prepared for the purpose)* to the minster; being attended by the clergy and people."

When it is considered that the vault, coffin, and it's mouldering contents, were discovered on the north side of the road, towards the summit of the Mount, bearing eastward from it; and how wide a difference there is between this sepulchre and others found at various times near the same spot, we may be justified in concluding that the foundations which enclosed them, mark the scite of St. James's chapel; and that the relics of mortality bespeak some great personage, whose friends had chosen this sacred building as a fit repository for the mortal remains.

The ground where the foundations of the chapel of St. James, and the remains of the vault

were found, is now the property of V. Beilby, esq. who resides within a few hundred yards of the spot. It is close by the road side, is elevated above the surrounding country, and though at present occupied by the owner as an orchard, is generally known by the name of the Mill-Hill, from the circumstance of a building of that sort having been erected upon it, in modern times. No remains of the chapel or vault are now to be seen; nor does the hill present to the eye any peculiar appearance, calculated to raise in the mind of the stranger, the least idea of it's former importance. In one part of the orchard, however, is a curious piece of grit stone, of a round or rather an oval form, and completely flat at the top, probably the pedestal for an image. Whether this belonged to the chapel, or is a relic of more ancient date, cannot easily be determined, since it has not any inscription, or other mark of Roman origin.

In an adjoining field, the property of the same gentleman, is another hill or piece of rising ground; which, when struck upon by any hard substance, yields a hollow sound. By this, it is highly probable, that a subterranean repository or vault, would be found beneath, was the hill opened for the purpose, where some warriors of old may have long reposed.

A foot road winds near the spot, and as the contemplative stranger passes by, a single tree crowning the summit of the hill, with the herbage round, may call to his recollection that passage in Ossian's Poems, which, in a most admirable manner, describes these dormitories of the dead:

"A tree, with scarce a leaf—Long grass, that whistles in the wind, mark, to the hunter's eye, the grave of the Mighty; whose voice was like a stream after rain—like thunder on distant hills."

Whilst musing over this deserted mound, the eye and the mind will naturally be led to wander around the neighbouring plain; where many urns, ashes, skeletons, and other remains, have frequently been found; and to whose cold embraces, no doubt, have been consigned, the great, the wealthy, and the gay, the man of splendid talent, and the lovely form which shone in bright perfection; all which have rested, undisturbed, long mouldering through successive ages. Seldom indeed, has any part of the Mount been explored much below the surface, without some new discovery of this nature. The cause of those remains being there deposited, will however, be treated of under a distinct head, in another part of this work.

In the month of August, 1770, part of the foundation of a *Temple*, of Roman brick work, was found in Friars' Gardens, near Toft-Green, about two feet below the surface of the earth. It was so firmly cemented, as to resist the stroke of a pick; and it's form, was a semicircle, the other half being under an adjoining house. Beneath this fragment, was a flat grit stone, three feet long, two feet one inch broad, and seven inches thick; on which was the following inscription, and curious carved work, in very fine preservation



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DIUS HERONYMIANUS, *legate, or* LIEUTENANT, OF THE SIXTH CONQUERING LEGION.

Serapis was a great Egyptian deity, known by the three names of *Osiris, Apis,* and *Serapis.* Osiris, in the heathen mythology, is represented as the son of Jupiter and Niobe, but is said to have been killed by his brother Typhon. The superstition of the Egyptians, who believed the doctrine of *Metempsychosis,* induced them to imagine that the soul of Osiris had, after leaving the human form, entered that of an ox; this animal having been of very essential service in the cultivation of the ground, and Osiris having introduced agriculture into Egypt. *Apis* is the Egyptian name for an ox; and this name was afterwards altered to *Serapis.* Memphis, Alexandria, Canopus, and the great city of Athens, had each a magnificent temple dedicated to this idol; and his worship was introduced also at Rome by the emperor Antoninus Pius, in the year 146: thence, no doubt, it had been brought to this country, by the Romans, and thus had occasioned the erection of a temple sacred to *Osiris,* in the ancient and then splendid city of Eboracum.

Having explained the inscription, it will now be proper to notice the carving on each side of it. These are clearly emblematic of circumstances

connected with this object of idolatrous veneration. Dr. Adams, in his treatise on Roman Antiquities, says: "Animals were joined to a carriage, by what was called a *Jugum* (a yoke) usually made of wood; but sometimes also of metal, placed upon the neck; one yoke commonly upon two, of a crooked form, with a bend for the neck of each." Such are the crooked figures here represented, at each end of which the hoof of an ox is evidently pourtrayed. The two small wheels which are placed near them, seem also to denote the agricultural pursuits in which the ox was chiefly employed, and for which it was deified by the Egyptians. The wheels might also have another signification; being, by their rotundity, emblematic of *eternity*, and hence, of the supposed *endless duration* of the god *Serapis*.

Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, mentions this inscription, though in a very brief manner, without attempting any explanation, or ever noticing the *jugum* or the wheels. He, however, remarks that Mr. Pegge refers it to the time of Hadrian or sooner; and adds, that several coins of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian, were found along with it.

This curious memorial of Roman idolatry, was immediately removed from the place where it

had so long been deposited; and, in the year 1785, it was in the possession of the late Francis Smith, esquire, F. S. A. then residing at New-buildings, near Thirsk, in this county.

As some workmen were digging a drain from the north-east of Davygate, to the corner of Lendal, in the year 1770, they discovered the foundation of three walls or buttresses, about seven feet below the surface of the ground. They were from nine feet and a half to eleven feet and a half broad; about three feet distant from each other; and were composed of pebbles strongly cemented, the space between the walls being securely filled with clay. Gough says, they were supposed to have been built by the Romans, to prevent the Ouse from overflowing the city.

The same year, several antique remains were found by Mr. Thomas Beckwith, in a piece of ground on the banks of the river Ouse, which had been opened as a gravel pit, situate about a mile and a half east from the city. They consisted of several fragments of Roman earthenware: part of the bottom of a *Patera* *, in-

* *Patera*, amongst the Romans, was a goblet, or vessel of gold, silver, marble, brass, glass, and sometimes of

scribed CAΨIASF—Another was also found, on which OPHILAS, with several other names, appeared very legibly. Within the compass of fifty or sixty yards, were likewise many more pieces of pateræ and urns, some very large vessels, part of a patera much superior to the rest, being adorned with representations of vine leaves —part of an urn of crystal—an iron flesh fork, and a piece of brass. But amongst all these fragments, only one perfect urn, with it's cover, was found.

The most remarkable circumstance, however, connected with this discovery, was, that a stratum of oyster shells appeared to have been laid about two feet, in some parts three, and in others nearly five, below the surface, and above them was a sort of rich black earth, like soot mixed with

earth, out of which they made libations, and offered consecrated meats, to the gods, in sacrifice. The *patera* is frequently found represented on medals, in the hands of the emperors, and when thus placed, implies the junction of the *sacerdotal* with the *imperial* authority. This vessel, after having served for funeral libations, was sometimes inclosed in the urn prepared for the ashes of the departed. The name *patera* is derived from *pateo*, an open vessel.

oil; among which were found pieces of burnt wood. Upon this singular substance, were scattered great numbers of bones of cattle; chiefly heads and ribs. In one part were many heads of beasts laid together; and, in several others, bones mixed with earth and fragments of earthen vessels. Not far from those, the earth, about three feet below the present surface, was discoloured and greasy, as though it had been soaked with blood to the depth of two feet.

This unusual appearance, tended, with connecting circumstances, to impress upon the minds of the antiquaries who examined the whole, a firm idea that a Roman temple had formerly stood there, and that those were the remains of the sacrifices and other ceremonies, customary in the dark ages of Pagan idolatry.

The preceding account is mentioned by *Gough*, who says, that in the following year, 1771, a similar discovery was made in another gravel-pit, not far from the former. The particulars of the latter he gives in the following words:— "A fragment of a patera, secespita, a flesh fork with the prongs bent down, brass needle, large iron bolt, two square studs of brass, a whole patera with ears, two others broken, one of them

adorned with men and beasts, another with vine leaves and branches—a small urn, of coarse red clay, with a cover of bluish clay—a small broken patera—a fragment of a light coloured coarse cover, with two ears; and various fragments of urns. Within this pit, between layers of earth and gravel, was another of black earth intermixed with burnt wood, and under it, a layer of oyster shells. In the middle of the pit was a hillock of the same strata, mixed with fragments of urns, some inscribed, OFRONI, CAIVS, &c. Some of larger ones, and of pateræ, adorned with vine and ivy branches, lions, tygers, fawns piping on double flutes, &c."

An antique brass flaggon was also found by a neighbouring farmer, whilst ploughing in a field near the city. It's weight was seventeen pounds, four ounces and a half, the lid alone weighing three pounds and six ounces. This ancient vessel was calculated to contain in quantity about five of our modern pints; it stood on three legs, and the top of the lid represented a head or face apparently connected with the heathen mythology, but without any inscription. It was not, in any other respect, worthy the attention of the antiquary.

On the 22nd of October, 1772, the French ambassador, Count de Guigues, being on a tour to the north, visited York. He took up his quarters at the Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Etridge, in Blakestreet, and was immediately honored with a guard of General Mordaunt's dragoons; but not approving the formality, he gave the men twelve guineas, and dismissed them. He arrived on the evening of Thursday, and left York on the following Sunday morning.

In November, 1773, Mr. Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, engaged for a considerable wager, to walk from London to York, and back to the former city, in six days. He commenced his task on the morning of Monday, the 29th of November, and arrived in York, about half-past two in the afternoon of Wednesday. Great numbers of people had assembled for miles on the road, waiting his arrival; some of whom endeavoured to keep pace with him, but in vain. The distance from Tadcaster to York, is nine miles, which he performed in one hour and seven minutes

After taking some refreshment, and having reposed in bed about an hour and a half, he recommenced his journey in disguise, in order to

avoid the intrusion of the crowd. About half-past three on Saturday, he reached Barnet; and was escorted from that place, by at least five hundred horsemen, to Hick's Hall, London; where he arrived at half past six, that evening. Powell again performed the same engagement, in June, 1783, in August, 1790, and also in July, 1792, in five days and about sixteen hours.

The indignant feelings of the lower class of the citizens of York, were, in January, 1777, much excited, by the presence of a "*Press Gang;*" and on the morning of Sunday the 26th of that month, the lord mayor received an anonymous letter, with the York post mark upon it, threatening that if those men were not sent from the city on or before the following Tuesday, his lordship's own dwelling, and the Mansion-House also, should be burned to the ground.

The lord mayor and commonalty answered this villanous letter, by publicly offering one hundred guineas reward, for the discovery of the offender. It was certainly a very proper mode of proceeding; still, we cannot but here express our detestation of an infringement on British liberty, by which many poor men are torn away

without preparation, and often without hope, from all the endearments of social life, to brave the dangers of the ocean, to fight, and probably to fall, a sacrifice at the shrine of ambition. "Shall the sword devour for ever!" Surely the demon of war may be satiated with the millions of victims that have been immolated within the last few years; and we may hope to see the time approaching, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more!" *Isa.* ii. 4.

On the first of May, the same year, William Cock, a sailor from Doncaster, announced that he would that day leap into the river, from the battlement of Ouse-Bridge, an elevation of thirty-seven feet. The performance of this extraordinary leap, though considered by many as highly improbable, was witnessed both on that and on the following day, without any injury being sustained by the poor man; for whom a liberal subscription was immediately made.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in York, on Sunday the fourteenth of September, 1777. It was of short continuance here, but was experienced at the same time more seriously, in Leeds and Manchester.



Engraved by J. Le Keux from a Drawing by H. Gare, for Hargrove's History of York.

View of Ouse Bridge, York:

with St. Williams's Chapel, as it stood in August 1809.

Rumours of an intended invasion of England, by France and Spain, assisted by the Dutch, being prevalent in the year 1782, orders were issued by government for a general association, to enable the inhabitants of Britain to resist the combined efforts of her enemies. On the 10th of May, an express to that purport, arrived in York. The lord mayor immediately called a general meeting; and it was resolved, that a corps of gentlemen volunteers should be embodied, who would provide their own arms and accoutrements, but should not be under any other control than that of the civil magistrates. It was also agreed that four companies of men in humbler life, one for each ward, should be raised, supported, and paid out of a general subscription for the purpose. The latter, however, were to be under military law, and liable to be marched out to any part of the kingdom, in case of actual invasion or rebellion; but not on any other account.

Those resolutions being unanimously passed, a committee of the principal gentlemen of the city was immediately formed, to carry them into effect. The efforts of this committee were warmly seconded by the corporation of York, the members of which assembled a few days after,

and generously voted the sum of five hundred pounds, in aid of the patriotic cause.

In the course of this year, the names of the several streets were first placed at the respective corners; in imitation of the same useful plan in London; no such regulation having ever been previously adopted at York. The houses in our city are, however, not yet numbered as in the capital of the kingdom—this improvement remains to be effected at some future time. When it's population and trade shall become more considerable than at present, it will be needful; and even now, in a city so much visited by strangers, it would be no small accommodation.

There is another regulation observed in the metropolis, which if *generally* adopted in our venerable city, would afford both to strangers and residents, a considerable alleviation of the difficulty arising from it's narrow streets and consequent narrow foot pavements. Those who have been accustomed to pass much on foot in London, and many other large places, will perceive that the *rules for walking* are here alluded to—they are few and simple. Foot passengers should always move to the right, by which they would pass each other on the left side, and thus avoid

that obstruction and dodging of one another, in attempting to pass, which not unfrequently occurs when two parties arrive at the same spot, who are equally disposed to be polite and give way to those they meet.

That celebrated statesman, the Marquis of Rockingham, whose memory is dear to every Yorkshireman, and whose virtues commanded universal admiration, departed this life in July, 1782. His remains were conveyed to York, for interment in the cathedral; and the mournful occasion presented to the view of our citizens, a scene of such extraordinary attachment and respect, as perhaps may never be excelled in any age or country.

It having been intimated that the funeral ceremony would be performed on the twentieth of July, a great number of gentlemen, including several members of the Rockingham Club*, assembled about two o'clock, in the Minster-Yard; and thence proceeded in a body to Dringhouses, about a mile and a half from the city. At this place they met the corpse, attended by a nu-

* A political society, formed in York under the patronage of this exalted character; but which has long been dissolved, and is now nearly forgotten.

merous cavalcade, which they joined; and the procession, with slow and solemn pace, moved towards the city, where they arrived at four in the afternoon, in the following order:

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED CITIZENS ON HORSEBACK, TWO AND TWO.

THE STANDARD AS LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY,
Carried by a gentleman on horseback; the end held by another on foot.

TWO GENTLEMEN ON HORSEBACK.

THE BANNER OF THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE,
Carried by a gentleman on horseback, the Marquis being of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

TWO GENTLEMEN ON HORSEBACK.

THE GREAT BANNER OF THE FAMILY ARMS, &c.,
Carried by a gentleman on horseback.

THE CORONET ON A CRIMSON CUSHION, WITH GOLD FRINGE, &c.
Carried by a gentlemen on horseback, bareheaded.

THE HEARSE, COVERED WITH ESCUTCHEONS, &c.,
Containing the Body in a Coffin, covered with crimson velvet, superbly ornamented.

ON EACH SIDE THE HEARSE THE BANNEROLS
Painted with the Marriages of his Lordship's family, and carried by a gentleman on horseback, attended by eight Pages on foot.

SIX MOURNING COACHES WITH SIX HORSES EACH,
AND TWENTY CARRIAGES WITH THE PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTY AND CITY,
Who came to attend the funeral of their much beloved and lamented friend.

On the entry of the corpse at the west end of the minster, it was met by the dean, residentiaries, prebendaries, &c., who preceded it to the choir, singing the service. The body was placed there

during the evening prayers—then carried to the vault, and deposited with great solemnity.

Such were the honors paid to the remains of this exalted statesman, whose patriotic course presents to his successors an ample fund for reflection, and a bright and noble example for their imitation.

> So may the *people's* care attend
> Each *statesman*, that's his country's friend!
> And great and grateful honors bloom,
> For ever, round the *patriot's* tomb!

The winter of 1784, was extremely severe, all over Europe. In England, the severity was experienced as much as in any other country; and that period was remarkable at York for a very intense frost, and a heavy fall of snow. The river Ouse was frozen so firmly, that during eight successive weeks, it was frequented by the most timid with the utmost confidence, the same as *terra firma*. The greatest inconvenience occasioned to the inhabitants by this frost, arose from the scarcity of coals; for though they were brought up to the city by land, the price was considerably enhanced with the land carriage; and they were sold at from twenty-six to thirty shillings per chaldron, which was then thought extremely high: and is double the present price.

Under these circumstances, the labouring classes of society were becoming much distressed; but the liberality of the citizens of York, which has long been proverbial, was not less conspicuous than usual. On this occasion, a considerable subscription was raised, to purchase bread and coals; and those two important necessaries of life were distributed gratis, to upwards of six thousand indigent individuals.

The thaw was welcomed with grateful feelings by all; but the effects it produced were very unpleasant, and completely without precedent. The Ouse was so extremely high, that the water was a considerable depth, even on the high road without Castlegate Postern; the houses there were all inundated, and the water increased till it also extended within the Postern up Castlegate-Lane, now called Tower-Street. In Walmgate, the evil was more seriously felt, and the inhabitants were obliged to move about in carts. But this difficulty did not long continue; for, on the ninth of March, the river subsided, the coal sloops came up, and trade began to resume it's customary appearance.

The sufferings caused by the slave trade, were long an object of painful anxiety in the minds of

many benevolent inhabitants of York; through whose endeavours, a public meeting was called, in 1788, to take the subject into more serious consideration. At that meeting, it was determined to address parliament on the complete abolition of all such inhuman traffic; and a petition, signed by eighteen hundred citizens of York, was accordingly transmitted to the Hon. Lord Viscount Galway, and R. S. Milnes, esq., on Wednesday the sixth of February, in that year, to be presented to the House of Commons. So early an interference in the cause of humanity, evinced a nobleness of feeling which must command admiration; and is an honorable trait in the character of our city.

York has not often been honored by the visits of any of the present royal family of Great Britain. One instance of this, however, occurred in 1789, which deserves attention. On Monday the thirty-first of August, in the race-week, their royal highnesses, the prince of Wales and the duke of York, arrived on the race-ground, in their carriage. They alighted at some distance from the Grand Stand, whence they rode about on horseback, in order to gratify public curiosity with a sight of their persons. When the races

were concluded, they repaired to the carriage of earl Fitzwilliam, in which they proceeded towards the city. The populace observing their approach, assembled without Micklegate-Bar, took the horses from the carriage, and drew them through the streets with loud congratulations.

On the following day the members of the corporation went in procession, from the Guildhall to the deanery, whither the royal visiters had repaired. They were preceded by a band of music, and during an interview with the prince, presented to him the following address, accompanied by an elegant gold box, inclosing the freedom of the city.

To his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of York, animated with the most lively gratitude for the high honour conferred on this ancient city by your presence, beg leave to approach your royal person with the utmost respect and most cordial affection. This honour, Sir, is greatly increased by your royal highness being the only heir apparent to the imperial crown of this realm, whom they have ever had the felicity personally to address.

They cannot resist the present favourable opportunity of expressing their just admiration of, and unfeigned acknowledgments for, the wisdom and moderation which so eminently distinguished the affectionate and princely conduct of your royal highness, in the most awful and trying

situation, when all men looked up to your royal highness for protection, with the fullest assurance of receiving it; and blessed as this kingdom hath been by Divine Providence, in the happy recovery of our most gracious sovereign, for whom they entertain the warmest sentiments of duty and loyalty, it is their fervent prayer that when it shall please the Almighty to call his majesty to a heavenly throne, your royal highness may succeed him in the hearts and affection of a free, brave, and loyal people, and long live to reign over them with the happiness and glory of a patriot king.

Your royal highness is respectfully entreated, to permit your royal name to be enrolled amongst the Freemen of this ancient city, and to accept the freedom thereof; which is thus humbly offered for your royal highness's gracious reception.

To this Address, his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer:

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

I thank you for your loyal and affectionate Address, and for the satisfaction which you express at my visit to the city of York.

It gives me very sincere pleasure that my conduct has been properly understood by you, and that my opinions as to the powers necessary to have been trusted to me for the general welfare, have not been mistaken by the respectable citizens of York, for an extravagant lust of power, or an unbecoming haste to assume that seat, which to be called to as late as possible, is the constant and warmest wish of my heart. Impelled with these sentiments, I must, above all others, rejoice in that happy event which is the subject of your joyful congratulations, and which touches my feelings not more as an affectionate son, than as the person

the most interested in every thing which concerns the prosperity and happiness of the realm.

I with pleasure accept the freedom of this ancient city, and your offer of enrolling my name amongst it's citizens.

On the following Thursday, his royal highness dined with the lord mayor, at the mansion-house; in company with the dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and Queensberry; the earls of Derby, Kinnoul, and Fauconberg; the lords Clermont, Downe, Loughborough, Henry Fitzgerald, Rawdon, Fitzroy, Fielding, Grey, and Geo. H. Cavendish; Sir Thomas Dundas, Sir William Milner, Sir James St. Clair, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Watts Horton, Sir John Borlase Warren, Sir J. Wolley Gardiner, Sir John Eden, Sir Charles Turner, Sir George Armytage, Sir James Ibbetson, and several other gentlemen.

The presence of those two royal personages, contributed much to the advantage of the citizens; for during the short time they stayed, York was crowded with nobility. On the following Saturday, they proceeded to Castle-Howard, the seat of the earl of Carlisle; having previously ordered lieutenant-colonel St. Leger to pay into the hands of Walter Fawkes, esquire, then high sheriff of the county, *Two Hundred Guineas*,

for the relief of debtors in the castle. They also gave twenty guineas to the gaoler, for the purpose of clothing some female convicts, who had been ordered for transportation. In addition to those benevolent donations, the prince of Wales discharged the debts of three prisoners in Ousebridge gaol; and performed several other acts of charity.

On Monday, in the August race-week of 1791, the great statesman Charles James Fox, honored this city with his presence, accompanied by earl Fitzwilliam. They were both in one carriage; and the populace, having assembled without the city, took the horses from the carriage, and drew it, through the principal streets, to the deanery.

A meeting of the corporation was soon after called, at which the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved—That the freedom of this city shall be presented to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, in a gold box, of the value of fifty guineas; as a proof of the high respect and sincere gratitude of this corporation, for the constant and beneficial exertion of his brilliant and unrivalled abilities, in support of the British constitution, upon the true principles of the glorious revolution; of the just rights of

every degree of citizens; and the peace, liberty, and happiness of mankind."

The above resolution was carried into effect on the following day; and on the gold box was this inscription:

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF YORK
PRESENTED
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX,
WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY,
AUGUST 25th, 1791.

THOMAS WILSON, ESQUIRE,
LORD MAYOR.

In the year 1794, the country at large being in a very unsettled and alarming state, a general meeting of the inhabitants of York was convened, in June, by the lord mayor, to consider the most advisable means of insuring public tranquillity. At this meeting, it was resolved that the most respectable inhabitants should be enrolled into different corps of infantry, and provide themselves with uniform, &c.; but that the non-commissioned officers should be regularly paid by a general subscription raised on purpose, towards which our corporation generously gave, as on the former occasion, five hundred pounds.

On the 28th of December following, these loyal infantry assembled on Knavesmire, and

were presented with colours, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, by the lady mayoress, in the general name of the ladies of York. The chaplain also attended, and performed the usual ceremonies.

The succeeding year, a very great scarcity of wheat was experienced throughout England. It was no where more seriously felt than at York; and the corporation accordingly resolved to purchase a large quantity in Scotland, for the relief of the citizens. Four hundred quarters of wheat were immediately agreed for; and other measures were adopted for the general advantage of the community.

In November, the same year, 1795, his royal highness, prince William Frederick of Gloucester, visited Scarborough; and on his return to the south, spent some time in York. He was presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box, with the customary formalities; and after remaining here till Tuesday the twelfth of January, 1796, departed southward, highly gratified with the attention paid him by all the inhabitants.

On the twelfth of December, 1796, died at her house in Micklegate, Mrs. Mildred Bourchier, relict of John Bourchier, of Beningbrough, esq.;

whose death is rendered remarkable by the circumstance of a small Roman altar of stone being found amongst her furniture. It was about ten inches in height, six inches in breadth at the base, near four and a half in the middle, and about five inches and a half at the summit. It's form is represented below; and the inscription, though rather defaced by time, has been copied with great accuracy.



The above altar was presented, by Anthony Thorpe, esq., of this city, to the Dean of York, who immediately deposited it in the minster

library, where it now remains—an interesting object to the curious.

It seems to have been a *votive altar*, dedicated by a soldier in the Sixth Legion, to the mother of the emperor Antoninus Pius; but the inscription is one of those, respecting which there are various opinions. Mr. [illegible], who is a gentleman of considerable antiquarian research, to whom the author of this work is much indebted for several interesting communications, having written to the Rev. George Young, a well known antiquary at Whitby, on the subject, received the following in answer; with leave for it's publication.

"I read the Inscription thus:

MATRI ANTONINI PII AUGUSTI NOSTRI

MARCUS MINUTIUS UNUS DE

MILITIBUS LEGIONIS SEXTÆ VICTRICIS

SUPER LEGIONE SEXTA

VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENTISSIME MERITO*

"Perhaps the second line should be read MARCUS MINUMUS DE, for that is a more obvious

* *Query*—MERITÆ.

reading, and requires less supplement than the above: but I do not find MINUMUS among Roman names. Yet, it might be a name as well as *Maximus*—We have *Littles* in our country, as well as *Mickles*. Had there been another name besides the M. for *Marcus*, it might possibly have been read as an adjective—"the *Least* of the soldiers," &c., which would have made the soldier and his altar agree pretty well in *size*. Had the penult letter of the second line been a P, the reading might have been "M. Minutius *super* miles," &c. but it appears to be a D in the drawing.

"If I recollect right, you supposed *Suber* to denote an *office**, but I rather consider it a mistake for SUPER, B. and P. being often interchanged in inscriptions.

"Of the reading which I have given of the first line, I have scarcely any doubt. Nothing was more common than to vote altars, to the mothers and wives of emperors, and other such *home-made* deities. *Antoninus* was a name so common among the emperors, that we need not wonder to find only the initial A. Whether this was the emperor to whom the name *Antoninus*

* Perhaps the office of Under Paymaster.

Pius is now restricted, or whether it might be *Caracalla* (who, by the bye, had no good claim to the epithet *Pius)* or some other emperor, I will not venture to determine."

The foregoing explanation having been shown to R. Surtees, esquire, the Durham antiquary and historian, that gentleman expressed much doubt as to the reading of UNUS DE MILITIBUS, supposing the name of M. Minutius is followed by his third name, which every Roman possessed, as *Caius Julius Cæsar*, &c., or else by his style of office; as it might be Tribune Standard Bearer, &c. The same gentleman doubted the reading of SUBER, he having never seen B substituted for P, in any Roman inscription; and remarked, that if it would allow to be read SUB TR it might be translated Sub Tribune of the Sixth Legion.

Such was the information the author had collected, without being able to ascertain where this altar was originally found; when he accidentally met with a description of it in Gough's Camden's Britannia. That writer informs us it was found in Micklegate, by workmen when digging a drain in the middle of the street. He says that in 1785, he could not hear any thing of the altar; but

that a drawing of it had been communicated to the society of antiquaries, and that Mr. Drake read the inscription as follows:

Matribus Ailta Genio
Marcus Minutius Aude
Miles legionis VI. Victricis
Gubernator legionis VI.
Votum solvit lubens merito.

In the same work is also the following remark on the subject: "Mr. Hill, in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1753, page 269, dedicated it to the same deities. Some observations on it by Mr. Ward, inserted in the Society's Register, do not now appear; but Mr. Pegge, from a copy in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1752, page 402, read it

Marti ÆTolico AFro ITAlico GAllico
Marcus MINVtius MVREna
MILes LEGIonis VIæ. VICtricis
GVBERnatori LEGionis VIæ.
Votum Solvit Lubentissime Merito.

The opinions of those several gentlemen having now been given, with an accurate representation of the inscription, taken immediately from the altar; the reader will himself judge as to the correctness of each.

Several other antique remains were found along with this altar, about eight or ten feet deep in the earth. The workmen met with two or three firm pavements of pebble, one below another, beneath which were several fragments of beautiful red glazed pateræ, adorned with figures of birds, dogs, vines, &c.; and on one of them was inscribed IANVF; there were also several altars, one not above eight inches high, with a cavity on the top, but without any inscription. A small curious earthen lamp was found near them, and some Roman coins of Constantine the great.

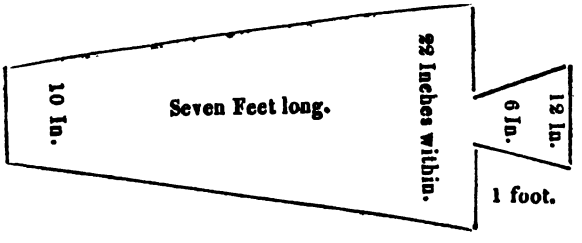
On Monday, the 19th of June, 1802, as workmen were digging for the foundations of the *New Gaol,* near the scite of the Old Baile Hill, about one hundred silver pennies of William the Conqueror were found, in good preservation. On some of them was represented the side face of that monarch, and on others his full face, with a canopy over the head—styled a *canopy type;* which mark of distinction renders the coin more valuable from the scarcity of those so distinguished. They are supposed to have been struck at York, from the circumstance of the word *Eoorwick,* being on the reverse; and may probably have lain in the ground nearly eight

hundred years; for the Conqueror besieged York in 1070, and the city surrendered to him after a defence of six months.

At the time the coins were found, and near the same place, were discovered one or two gold ornaments, anciently worn on the breast as gorgets. According to Leland's description of York, a castle undoubtedly stood here formerly, and the discovery of those coins and ornaments near the scite, was considered as a strong confirmation of Leland's authority.

The most venerable sepulchral remains which York has presented to the antiquary, for many years, were discovered in September, 1804, by workmen when digging a large drain in the Minster-Yard, from the south to the west end of the cathedral. Near the surface of the earth, were found great numbers of skulls, with the teeth perfect, and also other human bones. Descending further, to the depth of about four feet, they met with two stone coffins, similar to what are generally found, each having been hollowed out of solid stone, and with lids as usual; but these not preventing the progress of the drain, they were left in the ground undisturbed.

The sepulchral antiquities to which we have alluded, were still lower in the earth, about six or seven feet from the surface. They consisted of a number of coffins, widely different from those just described; each formed of stones, such as are brought from a quarry, near Malton. The stones were neither cemented nor otherwise fastened, but were loosely placed together, ten or eleven in number. The coffins were ranged by the side of each other; with the feet nearly in the direction of south east, and were of very peculiar construction, being exactly in form and dimensions, as represented below.



Each coffin was covered with a rough flag stone, four inches thick; under which, when removed, skeletons were found; but they were laid on the bare earth, as there were not any bottoms to the coffins. The situation being wet, and the ground completely saturated, some of the coffins contained a quantity of clear water,

through which the skeletons appeared entire, though extremely black; but when the water was removed, and the skeletons were exposed to the air, they crumbled into dust.

The singular form of these coffins, the rough manner in which they were built, and the depth at which they were found in the earth, combine to prove their great antiquity; and to confirm a belief that they are vestiges, not merely of Saxon or Roman times, but of earlier days, when the island of Britain was unknown to those people: when the rude race of it's aborigines were guided by little more than the mere impulse of nature; which, as it ever prompts the mind to venerate departed friends, might cause them to surround their mortal remains, with all the care that affection could excite, or uncultivated ingenuity accomplish.

In looking over Gough's Account of *Sepulchral Monuments*, the author of this work found the following remarks, which considerably strengthened his opinion on the subject.

"Mr. Thoresby tells us there was digged up in the *Roman* burying ground at York, a *sort of coffin*, made of clay—I have by me, says he, part of THE BOTTOM, which, for the convenience

of *baking*, I presume, was divided into several such parts. This is entire, as first moulded by the *Romans*, is fourteen inches and a half long, and almost eleven broad at the narrow end, and nigh twelve and a half at the broader," &c. He adds, that there were in his "Museum, fragments also of such a coffin, found at Burgodunum. All which seem to show that at first the stone coffins both among the *Britons* and *Romans*, consisted of a number of parts, and that the cutting them out of a single block was a later improvement."

Those brick coffins had *bottoms* to them, and therefore though very ancient themselves, they were certainly an improvement on the rude *stone-built* coffins of which we have spoken. When we consider also the variety of sepulchral antiquities found in the Minster-Yard at York, one higher than another, corresponding with the different ages of improvement, little doubt can be entertained of those rudely formed stone coffins, containing the remains of some of our aboriginal British ancestors.

From the great antiquity of such coffins, they are very rarely met with, particularly with the recess for the head, as here exhibited. Gough, however, mentions three which were found at

Christchurch, in Hampshire, in 1771, which bear some resemblance in every other respect. In describing them, he says: "They are composed not of one block, formed by excavation, as stone coffins often and very anciently were; but of various, not fewer than ten or eleven pieces, and there does not appear to have been any stone underneath, for the body interred to lie upon."

Describing events which have transpired in York, in their regular succession, we must now turn from the discovery of tombs of long past ages, to scenes which have arisen in our own time. In the race-week of August, 1805, the city of York was gratified by the presence of the Right Hon. John earl St. Vincent, whose great talents and courage, displayed in the service of his country, have excited general admiration. The corporate body accordingly determined to present his lordship with the freedom of this city, in a box of "*Heart of Oak.*" With this intention, the lord mayor, and other principal members of the corporation, waited on the earl, at the deanery, about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, August 21st; and S. W. Nicoll, esquire, one of the city council, presented it with an appropriate address.

His lordship received it very politely, expressed himself highly gratified with the honor, and immediately took the usual oaths.

On Monday, the 17th of August, 1807, whilst several labourers were preparing the foundation of a house at the east end of the Mount, near Micklegate-Bar, they broke into a *Roman Vault*, in which was a stone coffin, containing a skeleton, lachrymatory, &c.; but as this antique sepulchre is preserved for the inspection of the curious, it will be found more fully described under a distinct head, in that part of this work, intended as the "*Stranger's Guide*" to objects yet exhibited in York.

In the month of December, the same year, and in January, 1808, some workmen who were engaged in laying out and planting a piece of ground, on the summit of the Mount just mentioned, found a small Roman lamp, of red clay or potter's earth. It was about two inches in length, and about one in breadth—hollow within for the oil, and had a cavity for the *wick*, at one end, and a small handle at the other. There were also found, on the same occasion, six large Roman urns, and two smaller ones; also a large Brass *Fibulæ*, rather of a triangular shape. They are all in the

possession of V. Beilby, esquire, the present owner of the plantation and adjoining premises; who favored the author with a sight of the articles, and furnished him with these particulars of their discovery.

The Mount was certainly one of the places of interment used by the Romans; and all those antiquities are clearly Roman vestiges, but it is a very natural question to arise, why a *lamp* should be found amongst sepulchres. Nothing was more common than for the Greeks and Romans to burn lamps in honor of the dead—the Pagans and Jews, as well as the Greeks and Romans, had their sacred fires and lamps; and though this is considerably smaller than usual, yet it might have been used for the same purpose; or deposited, as a token of affection, to the memory of some dear departed friend or relative.

Richard of Cirencester informs us, in speaking of the funerals of the Britons, that all things which they prized during life, even arms, animals, &c., were thrown into the pile or grave of the deceased. Indeed, this was practised by most of the ancient nations; and therefore, a lamp, as well as any other favourite utensil, might be found in a Roman sepulchre.

The urns were of the common sort, made with a mixture of sand and clay, some of a bluish grey, and others of a red colour, and when found, did not contain any thing more than mere dust. The reason why some are larger than others, may be assigned in the words of a celebrated writer on antiquities: "The urns used by the vulgar, were generally of a larger sort, because the bones, not being perfectly burnt, took up a larger space; besides, the same urn often served, amongst the poor, for both husband and wife, or sometimes for a whole family."

We next come to speak of the *Fibulæ*. This was a sort of buckle or clasp, used by the Greeks and Romans to fasten their vestments. Men and women also, wore them in their hair and at their shoes; hence they were of various sizes and shapes. This *Fibulæ*, appears by it's size, to have been used to fasten the cloak of a Roman soldier; and if we but recollect that the Mount is believed to have been an out-work or fortification to the city, as well as a place of interment, we can readily conceive that this may have belonged to some ancient warrior, stationed there with others, probably when Eboracum was at the summit of it's grandeur, to protect the principal entrance to the seat of imperial authority.

At the Assizes held at York, in March, 1809, a case occurred, which as it exhibited the extraordinary credulity of mankind, and excited considerable attention both in the city and county, may with some degree of propriety be noticed here. A woman, who had previously lived in York as a servant, but had left it in disgrace charged with a petty theft, and retired to Leeds, where she married, was apprehended for the most dreadful crime that can possibly degrade humanity.

Mary Bateman, for that was the name of this woman, long practised in Leeds the arts of *Witchcraft;* and in the broad glare of literary effulgence, in the mid-day of religious dissemination, and in the very age of mental activity, had deluded numberless individuals, and defrauded them of their property, under the false pretence of gratifying their curiosity or accomplishing their wishes, by her knowledge and correspondence with the world of spirits, and with the events of futurity. Here, however, she did not stop, for in order to prevent detection of fraud, the yet more heinous crime of *murder* ensued. The mouths of many, there is every reason to believe, when likely to develope her

system of depravity, were closed for ever by *the poisonous cup*, presented apparently by the hand of friendship, as a means of enabling her to accomplish her supernatural engagements. For one of those acts she was committed to York castle, tried, found guilty, and, on Monday the twentieth of March, the *Yorkshire Witch*, as she was at the time termed, suffered at the New Drop, behind the castle. The concourse of spectators was unprecedently great; and such was the infatuation of her ignorant dupes, that many are said to have entertained an idea, that even under the hands of the executioner, she would, by supernatural power, evade the punishment due to the offended laws of God and her country.

Upon such (if such there were) her exit must have a very powerful effect. Still curiosity was not fully gratified—to view the lifeless remains of one who had through life performed so tragic a part, was anxiously desired. The hearse did not reach Leeds till near midnight, when, strange to relate! even at that hour crowds of people assembled, and each paid *threepence* for a sight of the body; by which *thirty pounds* were raised for the benefit of the General Infirmary. This

case indeed exhibits a dreadful instance of the depravity of human nature, and a lamentable proof of the dark delusion under which many of our countrymen still labour, even in this era of literary attainment and intellectual light.

If any crime can warrant human laws to take away the life of a fellow-being, surely her's was forfeited by a mass of accumulated guilt; yet how awful is the consideration of plunging such a soul precipitately into an unchangeable state of existence! In the enlightened age on which her dark crimes have cast a gloomy spot; is it not high time for the subject to obtain a fair consideration and discussion? Would not a solitary abode, beyond the reach of any means, that could drown the voice of conviction, be more terrible than death itself? To the offender, it would certainly be a greater and a more lasting punishment; unless the aim be to consign to *eternal* misery, (dreadful thought!) whilst it also affords the highest probability, of an opportunity, by repentance, of the culprit averting, through divine grace, the anger of an offended Deity.

The 25th of October, 1809, being the day on which George the third, then seventy-one years of age, entered the fiftieth year of his reign, it

was celebrated throughout the country as a day of Jubilee. Previous to it's arrival, the lord mayor and corporation of York assembled, and highly to their credit, resolved that to relieve the poor and distressed is always more commendable, than to expend money in wasteful and unmeaning *illuminations;* and therefore, that it would be more advisable to enter into a general subscription for the relief of the indigent, than to exhibit public satisfaction in any other way.—Accordingly, the corporation opened a subscription by giving £50, and the proposal meeting with general approbation, among the generous citizens, £500 were soon subscribed, and afterwards increased to a much larger sum.

Public breakfasts were also prepared, and all the members of the corporation, in a body, attended divine service at the cathedral; after which, a general meeting was held at the Guildhall, and an address was prepared, and voted to the king on the occasion. The commoners of each ward had a public dinner, the soldiers at the barracks fired a *feu de joie,* and illuminated their apartments; sixty-four debtors in the castle were treated by the archbishop, with beef, bread, ale, and coals—the felons also shared in the festivity;

a partial illumination in the city took place, many private treats were given, and to conclude the whole, there was an elegant display of beauty in the Assembly-Rooms, joining in the sprightly dance. Thus every one seemed to participate in the pleasure; and harmony and good humour generally prevailed; a striking proof of the attachment of the citizens of York to their aged sovereign, even amidst the trying vicissitudes of his unfortunate reign.

In March, 1813, two Roman stone coffins were dug up in a field without Bootham-Bar, near the scite where David Russell, esq. has lately erected himself a commodious residence. They each contained a skeleton entire, with the teeth completely perfect; and the coffins, which were unusually large, were of thick light coloured grit. One side of each coffin had been carved and pannelled, but the other appears quite plain—the carved sides were placed against one another when found. Each coffin was covered with a lid, curiously made in the form of the roof of a modern dwelling-house, sloping both ways; with small uniform projections on the north side, but hewn flat on the south. They were immediately removed from the field, by per-

mission of the owner, and after their antique appearance had been in some degree defaced, by methods adopted to cleanse and *beautify*, they were deposited in the cathedral, amongst other sepulchral antiquities, as objects of interest to the stranger.

That such remains should be found without Bootham-Bar, we cannot wonder; it is rather a matter of surprise that so few have yet been discovered there; for the Romans certainly had their burying places without the two principal bars, Micklegate and Bootham. Of this, Dr. Gale is so convinced, that he says the very name, *Bootham*, is from the British word *boeth*, to burn; from which he concludes that the principal scene of *funeral piles*, was without this bar; but more will be offered on the subject under it's proper head.

On the 20th of May, the same year, as some men were digging for gravel near Middlethorpe, not far from York, in an inclosure called "*Mr. Barlow's York Field*," about fifty feet from the hedge, near the side of the high road, and almost in a line with Fulford church, they found two stone coffins, seven feet in length, three feet wide, one foot and a half in depth, and six inches thick

at the bottom. Within each was a human skeleton, and a small quantity of lime.

They are at present in the possession of R. Simpson, esq. of Middlethorpe, who favoured the writer with the dimensions, &c. of each; and observed to him, that one of the individuals whose remains were thus found, had in all probability been beheaded, as the skull laid on the chest of the skeleton, when the coffin was opened.

This circumstance gave rise, at the time they were discovered, to a rumour that the remains of archbishop Scroope, who was treacherously seized, in 1405, and beheaded in a field between York and Bishopthorpe, as mentioned in page 107, had been here interred. Under this idea, crowds of people, for several days, repaired from York and the neighbouring villages, to see the supposed venerable remains of that injured prelate.

Drake positively declares he was interred in the cathedral, and it is at least probable that those skeletons might be the relics of earlier times. The Romans generally interred their dead, after the introduction of christianity, without the city. In compliance with their law of the twelve tables,

the places for interment were either in fields or gardens, usually near the high-way, to remind passengers of their mortality. Vestal virgins were, however, buried in the city; and, sometimes, illustrious men. The right of making a sepulchre for himself within the *pomœrium* *, was decreed to Julius Cæsar, as a singular privilege.

Their choice of some open place for burials, deserves imitation; for certainly nothing can be more unwholesome to the living, than to dwell amongst putrid exhalations, confined within narrow streets and crowded cities. Dr. Armstrong, when writing on this subject, says:

"Ye who, amid this feverish world, would wear
A body free of pains—of cares, a mind,
Fly the rank city! Shun it's turbid air!
Breathe not the chaos of eternal smoke
And volatile corruption! From the dead, the dying,
Sick'ning, and the living world exhaled—
To sully Heaven's transparent dome
With dim mortality!"

* The *pomœrium* was an open space, within the city, between the houses and the city walls, generally planted with apple-trees.—Hence we find it's name, alluding to that fruit.

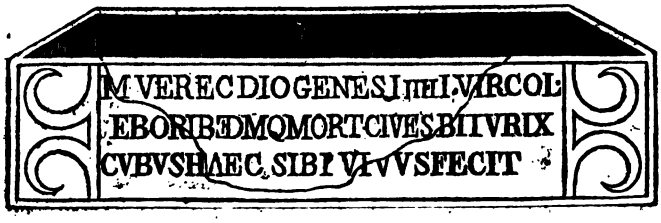
But to return to these coffins, if we were even to suppose that the spot on which they were discovered, was neither a Roman sepulture nor that of archbishop Scroope, we need be at no loss to account for their being deposited here, when we call to remembrance the various revolutions, changes, and extraordinary events which have occurred in this neighbourhood, during the revolving years that have been treated on in the progress of this work. The religious recluse might inter far from the busy haunts of men, in order to shun the eye of that world, whose contaminations, the religious principles of his departed brother, had taught him carefully to shun through life; or the friend of some injured, or as in the case of Scroope, some murdered relative, might seek this silent, this humble retreat, as an asylum for the ashes of the dead from the persecution of the living. What may, with accuracy, apply to the instance under consideration, is however, and must eternally remain, a matter of doubt, since the melancholy story connected with it, seems for ever "wrapt in the flight of ages past"—destroyed with the forgotten archives of former years.

We have frequently had to introduce stone coffins and other Roman sepulchral antiquities; but no mention has hitherto been made of *tesselated pavements*. Though reliques of this nature have long been exhibited at Aldbrough, the scite of ancient Isurium, yet nothing of the kind was ever found at York, till the month of March, 1814. A most beautiful specimen was then discovered, adjoining the rampart within Micklegate-Bar; which having been cleared, inclosed, and preserved for inspection, will be found more fully noticed in a subsequent part of this work.

We are now drawing near a conclusion of the general history of our city. The vestiges of past ages, at different times discovered, have been enumerated, according to their regular succession, and it only remains for the writer here to introduce such reliques of antiquity, as have been noticed by other historians, without any positive account of the precise period when they were found.

Camden is the first antiquary whose writings treat on the antiquities of York; and that author says, he observed in the house of one of the aldermen of this city, a curious sepul-

chral vessel, with an inscription, as here represented:



Camden seems not to have known in what situation it was found, nor does he attempt any explanation of the inscription.

Dr. Gale says, he saw it afterwards in the yard of an inn at Hull, where it had been placed to serve as a trough, for watering horses. He calls it *theca*, which signifies a chest, or hollow vessel, for depositing articles in.

Mr. Burton, in his commentary, attempted to explain the inscription; but Mr. Horsley, who saw the monument at Hull later than that antiquary, and from whose draught the preceding representation is given, differs with him in the reading. He says it had been removed from the place, where Dr. Gale saw it, and that it was miserably broken and defaced.

Drake, who considered it as a sepulchre made by a Roman magistrate, for the urns of himself

and family, saw it at Hull even after Mr. Horsley, but says it is now not worth removing. He also adds: "There have been some of these *thecæ* found in the Roman burial-place, without Bootham-Bar, but no inscriptions on them: I have seen there likewise," says he, "graves for urns, square spots in the earth, the bottom covered with white sand, on which the urns were placed, inverted, three, four, or more, together."

The inscription may be read as follows:

MARCUS VERECUNDUS DIOGENES
SEXTUS VIR COLONIÆ EBORACI
IBIDEMQUE MORTUUS EST
CIVIS BITURIX CUBUM HUNC SIBI VIVUS FECIT

It may be translated to the following purport:

"Marcus Verecundus Diogenes, sixth time head of, or one of the six judges, in the colony at York, died at that place. He was a citizen of Bourdeaux, and made this *square* or sepulchre, for himself, in his life-time."

The size of this sepulchral vessel was considerable, being six feet long, and near three feet in depth. It was of mill-stone grit; and the inscription upon it, being the only Roman

one yet found, in which the name of *Ebor* is particularly noticed, renders it's memory doubly interesting.

The next relique which deserves our attention, is of Roman superstition—a rough grit stone, with an inscription upon it, as represented beneath;



Mr. Thoresby, the Leeds antiquary, was living when this stone was found, and he sent the following account of it to the Royal Society;

"The Roman monument lately discovered at York, was found not far from the Roman wall and multangular tower, which Dr. Lister has given so curious a description of. This monument, dedicated to the *genius*, or tutelar deity of the place, is not of the course rag, that the generality of the Roman altars are, but of a finer grit, like that at my lord Fairfax's house in York. It is twenty-one inches long, and eleven broad; and is inscribed GENIO LOCI FELICITER,

There was a larger stone found with it, but without any inscription; nor is there upon either of them the representation of a serpent, or a young visage; by both which, the ancients sometimes described these DII TOPICI. If the name had been added, it would have gratified the curiosity of some of our *necteric* antiquaries. But they must yet acquiesce, for ought I know, in their old DVI, who is said to be the tutelar deity of the city of the *Brigantes*.

"The author of this votive monument, seems to have had the same superstitious veneration for the *genius of York*, as those at *Rome* had for theirs, whose name they were prohibited to mention or inquire after. Hence it is, that upon their coins, the name of this deity is never expressed, but in a more popular manner by GENIVS P. R., or POP. ROM."

Drake also mentions this stone, and says it was discovered in digging a cellar in "*Conyng-street*," in the line of the Roman wall. He adds, that it was immediately "put up in a back-yard wall of *Mrs. Crumpton's* house, below the Black Swan inn, in that street." In speaking further on the subject, that celebrated antiquary makes the following observations;

"The dedication of this *votive tablet*, for *altar* it's shape will not admit of, is most certainly a great compliment paid to our city; and *Rome* itself could not have had a greater in it's fullest glory. It is well known that the superstitious Romans believed a good and a bad *genius* did attend both persons, cities, and countries; hence *Virgil*, at *Aeneas's* entrance into *Italy*, '——— geniumque loci *primamque deorum Tellurem*, &c.' GENIO POP. ROM. in coins, is common quite through the *Pagan* empire; nor is there wanting many instances in *Gruter*, *Camden*, *Monfaucon*, and *Horsley*, of altars, and other monuments, dedicated to the *genii* of persons, places, &c. But yet I never met with an inscription of this sort, with so remarkable an adjunct as *feliciter* to it. It seems they thought the tutelar deity of EBORACVM was happily placed, by being guardian of the imperial city of *Britain*, and gave this testimony of their veneration of it. GENIO LOCI FELICITER *(regnanti)* or some such word, seems to be the sense of the inscription; and it can hardly bear any harsher construction." In his Appendix, however, Drake observes that *feliciter* might merely be a short prayer for a happy issue of the dedication of this votive tablet

to the genius of the place, as the word is sometimes used by *Juvenal* in that sense.

Camden mentions this stone, and connects it with "the *Barguest* of York." This idea may, however, have arisen from that author having seen in another work, the following paragraph: "As the heathens had their *good genii*, so likewise their *evil* ones are traditionally handed down to us; by those many idle stories of local ghosts, which the common people do still believe haunt cities, towns, and family seats, famous for their antiquities and decays. Of this sort, are the Apparitions at *Verulam*, *Silchester*, *Reculver*, and *Rochester*—the Demon of *Tedworth*—the Black-Dog of *Winchester*—the Padfoot of *Ponfrete*; and the Barguest* of *York*."

The wall in a yard in Coney-street, where Drake says this stone was placed, having since his time been taken down, this curious inscription was removed to the Guildhall, and is now deposited there, in the chamber where the city

* This term is evidently from the old celtic words *Bare* and *Ghaist*, which imply a naked spirit—A being purely spiritual, divested of every particle of gross matter. It is, however, generally received by the ignorant, as indicating an evil genius, *visible* only in the hours of *darkness*.

records are kept; being still, after a lapse of nearly two thousand years, in very good preservation.

There is one more curious inscription which shall be noticed, before we conclude the general history. It was on a PEDESTAL, dug up within Micklegate-Bar; and though passed over in the regular succession, for want of a date, the writer has since discovered that it was found in 1740, being four years after Drake published his *Eboracum*. The inscription was

BRITANNIAE
SANCTAE
P. NIKOMEDES
AVGG. N. N.
LIBERTVS.

Dr. Stukeley compares it with that in Horsley's Appendix to Scotland, No. 34, BRIGANTIAE S, which Camden also thinks should be so read here. Mr. Roger Gale says the *only* instance of a province deified, is that of *Brigantiæ* S. *Amandus*: And in Gough's edition of Camden, Mr. Drake is represented as having asserted that this is the only instance of Britannia being deified. The letters AE conjoined, are very rare in the early times, and Mr. Gale observes that Æ is not for

the dipthong, as the Romans were unacquainted with it, but merely a *nexus literarum*.

We have next to speak of the COINS which, at various times, have been found in the city of York and it's vicinity. They may be classed under the several heads of Roman, Saxon, Danish, and English; but to give a list of them might, to the generality of our readers, be uninteresting, and would certainly tend to enlarge this work beyond the limits proposed. They shall therefore be spoken of in general terms, commencing with the most ancient. Dr. Langwith sent Drake a catalogue of Roman coins, from Augustus down to Gratianus, 124 different sorts, all found in York. They are chiefly of the LOWER EMPIRE; and amongst them, Geta's are the most common of any.

A gold *Crispus* was found here; it's inscription, FL. IVL. CRISPVS NOB C.—*the reverse*, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS AQ. A gold coin of Constantius, jun., was also found in 1739, on the west side of York, near Ouse-Bridge, in digging a cellar, deep in the earth: The head was armed with an helmet, and the figure held a spear in one hand, round which was inscribed FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS PERP. AVG.—*Reverse*, a priest and

priestess seated, holding a votive tablet VOT XVIII XXX XXXX GLORIAE REIPVBLICAE, exergue KONSAV[M]. The coin of Severus, mentioned by Mr. Camden as having *Col. Eboracum Leg. VI. Victrix* on it, rests on the very uncertain authority of Goltzius.

Gildas, the historian, says that the *Britons* had no coin of their own, but that all their gold, silver, and brass coins, were stamped with the image of *Cæsar*.

The *Saxons* in Britain, not only had coin of their own, but also had a mint at York; and many of their coins have been found with the name of this city upon them. The greatest curiosity among them was a coin of *Edwin the Great*, being the rarest and the most ancient, consequently the most valued by connoisseurs. Danish coin have also been found, at various times; and when we come to speak of the English, it is merely requisite to say that numerous *mints* have been erected at York, as mentioned in the preceding pages, and that coins of every reign have in succession been discovered, amongst the vestiges of revolving years, and the wreck of desolating time*.

* One of the articles of impeachment against *Cardinal Wolsey*, contained the following charge relative to the

Seals and Medals, in great variety, some of very ancient date, have likewise been here collected, by gentlemen of antiquarian research. One of the former was found so lately as in the summer of 1816, by workmen whilst digging in *Fryars' Gardens*, in Tanner-Row, on the very site of "The monastery of the *Fryars Preachers;*" or Begging Fryars: which scite was granted to this religious sect by Henry the third. The seal alluded to has nothing particularly striking about it; but is in very high preservation, as here represented:



It is purely of brass, about the thickness of a half-crown, and at one end of it is a small flat

silver coinage at York, in the reign of Henry VIII:— "Also the said Lord Cardinal, of his further *pompous* and *presumptuous* mind, hath enterprized to join and imprint the Cardinal's hat under your arms in your coin of groats made at your city of York; *which like deed hath not been seen to be done by any subject before within your realm this time.*"

protuberance, with a hole through it, as though it had been hung to a watch chain. The inscription is LE SEEL . IEHAN . LE CROS ✣ and in the centre is a stag. The general conjecture is, that this seal belonged to one of the superiors at the monastery, and we think it highly probable. It is now in the possession of Messrs. T. and J. Backhouse, very extensive and respectable nursery-men, who occupy the gardens where it was found, and who politely lent the seal to the writer.

In the same gardens stands an old Roman stone coffin, dug up in the neighbourhood, some time ago; and indeed most of the gardens and old walls in, and near the city, contain desolated and mouldering remnants of Roman and early British times.

Having described every past event of interest connected with the History of York, it now only remains for us to notice those several objects which still present themselves to the eye of the observer; whether they are adorned by modern symmetry and beauty, or invite attention by the more venerable, more affecting, appearance of mouldering greatness and faded grandeur.

If we take a retrospect of the general events which have been narrated, we may be ready to combine effects with causes; and when heaving a sigh over the accumulated misery which has been detailed, we cannot but observe that the horrors of war have been the effects of pride and ambition—that religious persecution has arisen from a bigotted or avaricious spirit; and that, whilst all the pleasing scenes which are presented in the pages of history, have been produced by the exercise of more virtuous feelings, the calamitous events, generally speaking, have resulted from ill-regulated desires and improper pursuits.—That such should have been the case in the earlier ages, before the peaceful doctrine of Christianity was known amongst men, is not surprising; but that the religion of the Redeemer should have had so little effect in later times, is certainly a lamentable consideration.

Hence we learn, that while man is ready to arraign the wisdom of his Creator in the economy of earthly affairs, the great evil rests with himself. It is true that the virtuous are often neglected—that genius is often "born to blush unseen;" but, in the neglected retreat of the wise and virtuous, we should also remember, there is

an exemption from the snares and temptations of more active life. There the soul, free from the despicable contumely of the proud and the disgraceful designs of the wicked, may pursue the even tenor of it's way, and store itself with those qualifications which will fit it for celestial enjoyment in the peaceful mansions of immortality.

Compared with this, what are the possessions of a conqueror—the greatness of a monarch—or the splendour of a crown! Instead of promoting the end of our being, the glory of the Most High, and the welfare of our fellow-men, they are, (instructive lesson!) but too often so many strong incentives to that pride, arrogance, and usurpation, which cause the devastations we deplore—which destroy the comforts of both public and domestic life; and, the indulgence of which, in the common course of nature, fits the human mind, not for that peace and comfort which hope ever pursues with avidity, but for a miserable association with congenial spirits, in the everlasting abodes of wretchedness and pain.



YORK,
From Severus's Hills.

SECTION VIII.

Government of the City, including a List of Lord Mayors and Sheriffs—Account of the Courts of Law held in York—Description of the City Arms—Ancient Customs.

HAVING now completed the "History of York" from the earliest ages to the present period; it is requisite that some notice should be taken of it's government. The reader has been informed, that Eboracum was once the illustrious seat of the Roman emperors; he has seen the dignity and splendour of imperial Rome and it's superior lustre, for a time, ennoble our city; he may therefore naturally and correctly conclude, that under so warlike and polished a people, Eboracum was governed unitedly, by a civil and military power, the same as the parent city of those conquerors of the earth.

After the departure of the Romans, various modes of government were adopted peculiar to the people who, in succession, conquered and ruled the country, as recorded in the preceding

pages. We shall therefore not trouble the reader with repetition on this subject, but immediately describe the present mode of government, which is by a lord mayor, a recorder, two city counsellors, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, seventy-two common-councilmen, and six chamberlains; including such other citizens, as after serving the office of sheriff, become members of the privy council, and, under the title of the *twenty-four*, compose a part of the upper house.

The office of LORD MAYOR of York is a very honorable and important station, he being surpassed in rank and power by none, within his own jurisdiction, but the sovereign himself, or the presumptive heir to the British crown. Even the judge of assize in the courts of justice, sits at his right hand, whilst he occupies the chair; and at the sessions of the peace he is supreme.

Prior to the honorable title of *lord* being conferred on the mayor of York, we find the office was occupied by one individual for several years. This is confirmed by the circumstance of Nicholas Langton having been elected mayor of York, in the year 1342, for the *seventeenth* time.

At present this chief magistrate is annually chosen, from amongst the aldermen who have not

twice served the office, or have not performed it's duties within six years. On the 15th of January every year, except when it falls on a Sunday, the several members of the corporate body assemble at the Guildhall; and the common councilmen present to the upper house, a list of three of the most eligible aldermen, from which one is chosen.

On the third of the following month, the preceding lord mayor resigns his power, and the *lord elect* takes the necessary oaths, and enters upon his office; a formal procession being generally made of the whole corporate body, with their subordinate officers, music, &c., through several streets of the city. Should his lordship die or be removed during his mayoralty, a successor is chosen in the same manner as at the annual election; and should he have to leave the city for any short period, whilst in office, he must substitute one of the *aldermen* as his deputy, who will possess the same power as himself, except in signing *notes* for *money*, during the lord mayor's absence. If his lordship be married, his wife shares in his honors, and is dignified with the title of, "The lady mayoress."

The persons who are by custom appointed to live and diet at the mansion-house, are a chaplain,

the town-clerk, with his servant, two *esquires*, viz., the sword and mace bearers, four officers at mace, (formerly six,) a porter, a cook, and a baker, with their assistants. Such an establishment incurs a considerable expense on the lord mayor; an annual salary is therefore attached to this high office, which in 1681 was fifty pounds—in 1776, it had been advanced to five hundred pounds—and a few years ago, it's amount was eight hundred and forty. The pecuniary affairs of the corporation have, however, lately been not quite so flourishing as they were, and several gentlemen therefore have served the office without any salary; consequently, the expenses have been curtailed, according to the pleasure of the chief magistrate for the time being.

The next in dignity to the lord mayor, are the two SHERIFFS of the city, who are annually chosen on the twenty-first of September, in lieu of the three bailiffs formerly appointed, and in the same manner as the lord mayor. The sheriffs have a double function, ministerial and judicial. By the first, they execute and make returns of all processes and precepts of the courts of law; and by the latter, they have authority to hold several courts of a distinct nature. They collect

all public profits, customs, and taxes, of the city and county of the same, and have the charge of all prisoners for debt and misdemeanors. They have authority to view and inspect all weights and measures; to visit the markets, and ride the fairs; and they are answerable to the king's exchequer for all issues and profits arising from the office. Every gentleman chosen a sheriff, must perform the duties of the office, or pay to the corporation the fine of one hundred guineas. About a month after the sheriff is elected, he takes an oath of secrecy in the council chamber, and is then admitted one of the privy council, in the presence of the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and the rest of the council. After which, they all drink wine together out of a large bowl, kept for the occasion.

It is customary for the sheriffs, or their deputies, along with some of the inferior officers of the corporation, soon after the former are chosen, to ride with white wands in their hands, into the yard of the Priory of the Trinity, in Micklegate, and read a proclamation; also to read the same at the corners of the streets on the west side of Ouse-Bridge, at the corner of Castlegate and Ousegate, of Coneystreet and Stonegate, opposite the

Common-Hall, and at the south gate to the Minster; at the tower in Marygate, and in most of the principal streets.

This ceremony formerly exhibited a very grand procession, with sergeants at mace, musicians, a large concourse of country gentlemen, and others; but the custom now presents so little of it's former parade and consequence, that it attracts scarcely any attention. The following is a copy of the proclamation formerly read, though a trifling abridgment of it is, at present, considered sufficient.

Proclamation.

"O! yes, &c. We command, in our liege lord's behalf, the king of England, whom God save and keep, that the peace of the king be well kept and maintained within this city, and the suburbs thereof, by night and by day, with all manner of men both gentle and simple, in pain that falls thereon.

"Also we command that no man walk armed within the city by night or by day, except the officers assigned for keeping the peace, on pain of forfeiting his armour, and his body to prison.

"Also we command that the bakers of the city bake good bread, and of good boulter, and sell after the assize, &c.; and that no baker nor no huckster put to sale

any manner of bread, unless that it be sealed with a seal delivered from the sheriffs.

" Also we command that the brewers of the city brew good ale, and wholesome for man's body, and sell after the assize, and by measure ensealed.

" Also that no manner of man pass out of the city by night or by day, to encounter any manner of victual coming to the city to sell, neither by water nor by land, to lett to come to the market, upon pain ordained therefore.

" Also that corn brought to the market be *pursuand*, i. e. as good beneath in the sack as above, upon forfeiture of the same corn, and his body to prison.

" Also that corn that's once brought into the market to sell, be not led out of the market for to keep from market-day to market-day, without licence of the sheriff, or his deputies, upon pain that falls thereupon.

" Also we command that no manner of man walk in the city nor in the suburbs by night, without light before him, i. e. from Pasche to Michaelmas after ten of the clock, and from Michaelmas to Pasche after nine of the clock.

" Also we command that no ostler harbour any strange man no longer than a night and a day, unless he do the sheriffs to witt, and if he do the contrary, he shall answer for his deeds.

" Also we command that no foreign victualler bring any victuals to the city for to sell, whether that it be flesh, or fish, or poultry, that he bring it to the market-stead

limitted therefore in the city, and not sell it or it come there, upon pain that falls thereupon.

"Also we command that the lanes and streets of the city be cleansed of all manner of nuisance, i. e. of stocks, of stones, of middings, and of all manner of filth, on the pain that falls thereon.

"Also we command that no manner of men make no insurrection, congregation or assembly, within the city or suburbs, in disturbance of the peace; nor in letting of the execution of the common law, upon pain of punishment, and all that he may forfeit to the king.

"Also that no *common woman* walk in the street without a *ray-hood* on her head, and a *wand* in her hand."

A *Prothonotary* is appointed by the whole corporation; to attend the sheriffs' courts, enrol the proceedings, take care of the records, and see that the decisions of those courts are carried into effect. The situation, which is at present held by *John Seymour, esquire*, of this city, is one of considerable trust, and continues during the life of the possessor.

As a list of those who have served the two most important offices in the government of the city, may be interesting, it is annexed, commencing with the chief magistrates from the origin of the title of *lord mayor;* and, with the

officers next in importance, from the change of *three bailiffs* to *two sheriffs*—The former in the year 1389—the latter in 1397.

LORD MAYORS and SHERIFFS OF YORK.

Lord Mayors.

1389 William de Selby (3d time) *first sword.*
1390 Thomas Smith.
1391 Thomas Smith (2d time)
1392 Robert Savage (2d time)
1393 Robert Savage (3d time) *first mace.*
1394 Thomas de Stayvelay.
1395 William Helmsley.
1396 Thomas Stayvelay (2d time.)

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1397	Sir William Frost, knight	John Moreton, Thomas Howden,
1398	Thomas Gare	William Selby, John Hewyke.
1399	Robert Talken	Robert Howome, Wm. Scawsby.
1400	Sir W. Frost, knt. (2d time)	Thos. Doncaster, J. Barnacastle.
1401	 (3d time)	John Wranby, Edwd. Cottsbrook.
1402	 (4th time)	William Bowes, William de Lee.
1403	 (5th time)	Adam Bridge, Thomas Santon.
1404	 (6th time)	Richard Howe, Henry Preston.
1405	John del Bank	John de Bedale, Joseph Wythen.
1406	Sir W. Frost, knt. (7th time)	Robert Kirkby, John Useburn.
1407	Henry Wyman	Thomas Hasle, William Marston.
1408	 (2d time)	John Moreton, Robert Gare.
1409	 (3d time)	John Northby, Robert del Gare.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1410 John Bolton	Thomas del More, Robt. Lokton.
1411 John Craven	Peter Buckcy, Thos. Esingwald.
1412 Robert Howam, *merchant*	Richard Russel, John Pettyclerk.
1413 Nich. Blackburn, *merchant*	(No Sheriffs)
1414 Thomas de Santon	Wm. Winkburn, Godfrey Savage.
1415 William Alne, *merchant*	Wm. Ormsheved, Richard Spencer.
1416 John Northby, *merchant*	Thos. Bracebridge, Rd. Burton
1417 William Bowes, *merchant*	John Vaughan, Richard Snawden.
1418 John de Moreton	Robert Yarum, John Lofthouse.
1419 John de Bedale	Robert Middleton, J. Bainbrigg.
1420 Thomas del Gare	John Bolton, Thomas Davy
1421 Richard Russel, *merchant*	John Lilling, Joseph Gascoigne.
1422 Henry Preston	John Aldestanmoor, Thos. Aton.
1423 Thos. Esingwald, *merchant*	William Craven, Thos. Kirkham.
1424 Thos. Bracebrigg, *merchant*	John Warde, John South.
1425 Wm. Ormsheved, *merchant*	William Bedale, William Gateshed.
1426 Peter Buckcy	Richard Louth, John Dodyngton.
1427 J. Aldestanmoor, *merchant*	Thos. Bromflete, Wm. Girlington.
1428 William Bowes (2d time)	Nich. Blackburn, Thos. del Carre.
1429 N. Blackburne, sen. (2d time)	Thomas Gare, John Raughton.
1430 Richard Russel, (2d time)	John Ratcliff, Thomas Catterick.
1431 John Bolton, *merchant*	Richard Wartyr, Wm. Bellford.
1432 Thomas Snawden, *pewterer*	William Bowes, John Esingwald.
1433 Wm. Ormsheved, (2d time)	Thos. Kirk, Thos. Rotherham—*ob.* Thomas Rokesby, *elect.*
1434 Thomas Gayer	Nich. Wyspyngton, Nich. Usflete.
1435 Thomas Kirkham	Thos. Rydeley, Robt. Ebchester.
1436 Richard Wartyr, *merchant*	John Thrusk, Richard Bugden.
1437 William Bedale, *merchant*	Richard Shorewood, Wm. Burton.
1438 Nich. Usfleet, *merchant*	Nich. Blackburn, Robert Gray—*ob.* Wm. Stockton, *elect.*
1439 Thomas Ridley,	William Northby, John Crosier.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1440 William Girlington, *draper*	William Holbeck, Wm. Dauby.
1441 Thomas Kirke, *mercer*	Thomas Delgare, Wm. Aberford.
1442 John Thrusk *	Thos. Craythorne, John Turpin.
1443 William Bowes	Hern. Market, Thomas Burton.
1444 Richard Buckden, *merchant*	Thomas Catterick, John Goodhall.
1445 Thomas Crathorne	William Cliffe, Rd. Claybroke.
1446 William Stockton	Robert Collinson, Wm. Staines.
1447 John Crosyer	Thomas Scawsby, Rd. Thornton.

* This gentleman was also *mayor* of the staple of Calais, and *treasurer* there; as appears by the following extract respecting the History of York. "Anno Reg. 27, Edward III. the Staple of Wool, which had before been kept at *Bridges*, in Flanders, by act of parliament was fixed at York, and some other places in England. The act calls it the staple for wool, leather, woolfells, and lead. In this king's reign, amongst other of his conquests, the important town of Calais fell into his hands; and, in the fourteenth of his successor, the staple for the export trade of the whole kingdom was fixed at that place. This was a body corporate, governed by a mayor, two constables, &c., had a common seal, and continued in great affluence of trade and riches, till the town was unfortunately lost, in the reign of queen Mary. That the merchants of York had a considerable share in this *staple*, and were many of them members of this corporation, appears in the catalogue of our senators, where anno 1442, John Thrusk, a great merchant who dwelt in Hungate, in this city, is styled mayor of the *staple of Calais*, as also *treasurer* there. Anno 1449, William Holbeck, mayor of York, is called *merchant* of this staple; and, anno 1466, Sir Richard Yorke, one of the guests at archbishop Nevil's great feast, is there called *mayor* of the *staple of Calais* that year, and was *sheriff* of this city at the same time. Several conveyances I have seen in our own and other records, of merchandizes and money left by will, belonging to the citizens of York, who were *merchants* of this staple."

Here we see the distinction between *mayor* and *merchant* of the staple—the former being the elected head of that body, whilst the *merchants* merely constituted the members; and no doubt, but *merchants* of the greatest weight and importance, would be chosen to serve the high office of *mayor*.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1448 John Carpe	Richard Lematon, Thos. Nelson.
1449 Wm. Holbeck, *merchant of the staple*	Nicholas Holbeck, Robert Pert.
1450 Thomas Barton, *grocer*	John Morton, Thomas Curtoise.
1451 Richard Wartyr (2d time)	Thomas Beverley, Wm. Barlow.
1452 Thomas Dauby, *merchant*	John Strensal, Thomas Dangel.
1453 John Catterick	John Gylliot, John Boure.
1454 Thomas Nelson, *merchant*	John Glasyn, William Wright.
1455 Richard Lematon	Wm. Bracebrigg, W. Sherewood.
1456 John Carre	John Ince, William Cleveland.
1457 Robert Collinson, *merchant*	Thos. Helmsley, Wm. Sheffield.
1458 William Holbeck	Thos. Bromflete, John Marshal.
1459 Nicholas Holgate	John Copeland, Wm. Bradley.
1460 Thomas Beverley, *merchant of the staple*	Christopher Booth, John Marshal.
1461 John Stockton	John Kent, Richard Claybrook.
1462 John Thrusk	William Skynner, Christ. Marshal.
1463 Thomas Scawsby	William Thorp, John Semper.
1464 J. Gilliot, *knight of the Bath*	William Crosby, John Coates.
1465 Thomas Nelson (2d time)	John Brearton, Wm. Snawsdale.
1466 John Kent, *merchant*	Richard Yorke, Thomas Catoure.
1467 John Marshall, *merchant*	Thos. Strangeways, J. Towthorpe.
1468 William Snawsdell	William Welles, John Leathley.
1469 Richard Yorke, knt., *merchant of the staple*	William Lambe, John Tonge.
1470 William Holbeck (2d time)	Robert Amias, Thomas Glasyn.
1471 Thomas Beverley (2d time)	John Lightlampe, Thos. Allen.
1472 William Holbeck (3d time)	Henry Stockton, Robert Harwood.
1473 Christopher Marshal	John Ferriby, William Knowles.
1474 Sir J. Gylliot, knt. (2d time)	Henry Williamson, T. Marriot.
1475 William Lamb	John Newton, William Chimney.
1476 Thomas Wrangwish	Allen Wilberfoss, Thos. Stockton.
1477 John Tonge	William Todd, Nich. Pierson.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1478 John Ferriby, *merchant*	Robert Hancock, Wm. Spencer.
1479 William Welles	Robert Gill, William Tayte.
1480 John Marshall (2d time)	John Hagge, Michael White.
1481 Robert Amyas	John Harper, William White.
1482 Richard Yorke, knt., *mayor of the staple*	Thos. Peirson, Miles Greenbanke.
1483 John Newton, *dyer*	Richard Hardsong, Wm. Barker.
1484 Thos. Wrangwith, (2d time) *merchant*	John Gilliot, Thomas Finch.
1485 Nicholas Lancaster, L. L. D.	John Beverley, Roger Appleby.
1486 William Chimney, *draper*	John Beasley, John Shaw.
1487 Sir Wm. Todd, knt. *merchant*	George Kirke, Robert Johnson.
1488 Robert Hancock, *grocer*	Thomas Falneby, Thomas Gray
1489 John Harper, *merchant*	William Barker, Alex. Dawson.
1490 John Gilliot, *merchant*	John Elwood, John Norman.
1491 John Ferriby, *ob. in officio,* Wm. White, *elect.*	John Stockdale, John Hutton.
1492 Thomas Scotton, *merchant*	Peter Cooke, Edward Forster.
1493 Nich. Lancaster (2d time) L. L. D., *merchant*	Thomas Darby, John Custance.
1494 Michael White, *dyer*	John Metcalf, John Petty.
1495 George Kirk, *merchant*	William Nelson, Rd. Thornton.
1496 Robert Johnson, *grocer*	Miles Arwayn, Bertram Dawson.
1497 Thomas Gray, *goldsmith*	Thomas Jameson, John Dodgson.
1498 John Metcalf, *merchant*	John Birkhead, Richard Winder.
1499 John Elwald, *merchant*	Allan Stavely, Robert Petty.
1500 William Nelson, *merchant*	George Essex, Thos. Bankhouse.
1501 John Stockdale, *merchant*	William Skipton, Thos. Freeman.
1502 Richard Thornton, *grocer*	John Lilcolne, Thomas Parker
1503 Sir John Gilliot (2d time) *merchant*	John Ellis, Thomas Braikes.
1504 Thomas Jameson, *merchant*	John Hall, Oliver Middleton, *ob.* Robert Simpson, *elect.*
1505 Michael White (2d time)	Wm. Willson, Thos. Drawsword.

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1506	Allan Staveley, *merchant*	Roger Sawyer, Richard Tew.
1507	John Birkhead, *merchant*	John Beisby, William Huby.
1508	Sir John Petty, knt., *glazier, ob. in officio*	John Thornton, John Bateman.
1509	George Essex, *apothecary*	John Langton, John Greggs.
1510	John Shawe, *merchant*	William Garnet, John White.
1511	Bertram Dawson, *merchant*	William Wright, William Cary
1512	George Kirk (2d time)	John Chapman, Christ. Horner.
1513	William Willson, *goldsmith*	Simon Vickars, Richard North.
1514	John Thornton, *merchant*	Paul Gillour, John Norman.
1515	Thomas Drawsword	John Rasin, John Geldart.
1516	John Hall, *tanner*	John Wetherell, William Barker.
1517	John Dodgson	Thomas Dawson, John Gillbank.
1518	William Wright	Thomas Burton, Thos. Mason.
1519	Allan Stavely (2d time)	Robert Whitfield, Henry Holme.
1520	Thomas Parker	Peter Jackson, Robert Wilde.
1521	T. Bankhouse, *draper; ob. in officio*—S. Vickars, *elect.*	Robert Fowes, Thomas Gregge.
1522	Paul Gillour, *merchant; ob. in officio*, T. Burton, *elect.*	John Marshall, Thos. Bayley.
1523	Thos. Drawsword (2d time)	James Blaides, Rd. Hutchenson.
1524	John Norman	Henry Dawson, John Rogers.
1525	William Barker	Hugh Hawley, Robert Cornot.
1526	Peter Jackson	R. Pullein, J. Smith, J. Lister.
1527	Robert Wylde, *merchant*	John Hodgson, John Richardson.
1528	Thomas Mason	John Shaw, John Collier.
1529	Robert Whitfield	John North, Richard Simpson.
1530	George Lawson, knight	George Gaile, Henry Bielby.
1531	Henry Dawson	Wm. Harrington, L. Mouslome.
1532	William Barker (2d time)	Robert Elwald, Wm. Dodgson.
1533	John Hodgson	Robert Hall, John Plowman.
1534	George Gaile, *goldsmith*	John Shadlocke, Robert Cocke.
1535	William Wright (2d time)	Robert Heckleton, Wm. Holme.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1536 William Harrington	John Edwyn, William Swann
1537 Ralph Pullein, *goldsmith*	John Lewis, Peter Liddal.
1538 John Shawe (2d time) *ob. in officio*, John North, *elect.*	Peter Robinson, John Beane
1539 Robert Elwald, *merchant*	Thos. Thornton, Rd. Tomlinson.
1540 William Dodgson, *merchant*	Robert Peacock, Richard Savage.
1541 Robert Hall, *merchant*	William Watson, Wm. Harper.
1542 John Shadlock	Thos. Appleyard, John Dobson.
1543 Robert Heckleton, *fishmonger*	Wm. Beckwith, Wm. Coupland.
1544 Peter Robinson, *merchant*	Richard White, Michael Binkes.
1545 John Beane, *innholder*	Ralph Elwick, *ob. in officio*, Martin Soza, Richard Foxgill.
1546 William Holmes	Robert Broddys, Peter Eshe.
1547 William Watson, *merchant*	Thos. Standeven, James Simpson.
1548 Robert Peacock, *merchant*	Wm. Batchelor, Thos. Goodyear.
1549 George Gaile (2d time)	Jas. Harrington, G. Hutchenson.
1550 John Lewis, *draper*	Percival Crawforth, E. Greenbury.
1551 Thomas Appleyard	Rd. Goldthorp, John Shillitoe.
1552 Richard White, *draper*	Thos. Lawson, Thos. Willson.
1553 William Coupland	Ralph Hall, William Hargill.
1554 John North (2d time)	Robert Cripling, Wm. Grisdale.
1555 Wm. Beckwith, *merchant*	Richard Breary, Robert Hogge.
1556 Richard Gouldthorpe	Adam Binkes, Richard Drew.
1557 Robert Hall (2d time)	Christ. Hall, Christ. Liddal.
1558 Ralph Hall, *merchant*	John Hall, William Brogden.
1559 Thomas Standeven	Hugh Greaves, Thos. Harper.
1560 James Harrington.	Rd. Calom, Edward Willcocks.
1561 Percival Crawforth	Martin Straker, John Robinson.
1562 Thomas Lawson	Wm. Harrison, T. Harrison, *ob. in off.* Leonard Temple, *elect.*
1563 Thomas Appleyard (2d time)	Robert Maskew, John Weddel.
1564 Jacob Simpson, *tanner*	Thos. Middleton, Wm. Thompson.
1565 John Beane (2d time)	Edmund Richardson, John Smith.

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1566	William Watson (2d time)	Gregory Peacock, Richard Allen.
1567	Robert Peacock, *merchant*	Christ. Herbert, John Dinely.
1568	Wm. Coupland	Wm. Robinson, Andrew Treve.
1569	Wm. Beckwith (2d time)	Peter Hudless, John Wilkinson.
1570	Richard Calom, *draper*	Henry Maye, Thos. Middleton.
1571	Gregory Peacock, *merchant*	Jacob Birkby, Edward Turner.
1572	William Allen, *mercer*	Ralph Micklethwait, Rt. Askwith.
1573	Christ. Herbert, *merchant*	John Stephenson, Thos. Temple.
1574	Robert Maskewe, *grocer*	Robert Brook, Thomas Jackson.
1575	Thos. Harrison, *innholder*	Thos. Appleyard, Christ. Moltby.
1576	E. Richardson, *pewterer; ob. in off.* R. Hall, *merchant, elect*	Edmund Sands, Walter Mudd.
1577	John Dynely, *draper*	Ralph Richardson, Geo. Faucett.
1578	Hugh Graves. *merchant*	Lawrence Robinson, Ed. Vavasour.
1579	Robert Cripling	Francis Mapples, Edwd. Faucett.
1580	Robert Askwith, *draper*	Robert Maude, Leonard Belt.
1581	Wm. Robinson, *merchant*	Christ. Beckwith, Richd. Morton.
1582	Robert Brooke, *merchant*	Christ. Concett, John Standeven.
1583	Christopher Maltby, *draper*	Percival Brooke. Thos. Moseley.
1584	Thomas Appleyard	Francis Baine, Robert Watter.
1585	Andrew Trene, *merchant*	Rowland Faucett, Wm. Gibson.
1586	Henry Maye, *innholder*	Robert Peacock, Henry Hall.
1587	Ralph Richardson, *merchant*	Leonard Beckwith, John Weddel.
1588	J. Birkby, *council attorney*	William Peacock, James Mudd.
1589	T. Jackson, *council attorney*	Marmaduke Sotheby, Wm. Allen.
1590	Thos. Moseley, *merchant*	William Calom, John Yewdale.
1591	Robert Walter, *haberdasher*	Thos. Herbert, Christ. Turner.
1592	Thos. Harrison (2d time)	Robert Dawson, Thos. Askwith.
1593	Robert Askwith (2d time)	William Wood, John Harrison.
1594	Wm. Robinson (2d time)	Robert Myers, Wm. Greenbury.
1595	Robert Brooke (2d time)	George Watson, George Elwyke.
1596	Jacob Birkby	George Watkinson, George Hall.

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1597	Christopher Beckwith	George Rosse, Percival Lovett.
1598	Edward Faucett	Lawrence Wade, Wm. Breary.
1599	Christ. Concett, *apothecary*	Robert Askwith, Thos. Wilson.
1600	Henry Hall, *merchant*	Lawrence Edwards, J. Busfield.
1601	Robert Peacock	Robt. Harrison, Henry Thompson.
1602	Thos. Moseley (2d time)	John Robinson, George Bucke.
1603	Sir R. Walker, kt.* (2d time)	Michael Hartford, Rd. Binkes.
1604	Thos. Herbert, *merchant*	Wm. Sunley, Leonard Besson.
1605	Wm. Greenbury, *draper*	E. Micklethwait, George Aislaby.
1606	Robert Askwith, *draper*	John Wadsworth, Wm. Maskew
1607	Robert Harrison, *merchant*	Wm. Robinson, Thos. Marshall.
1608	Robert Miers, *mercer*	Christ. Dickenson, J Standeven.
1609	C. Concett, *apoth.* (2d time)	Edward Cross, James Godson.
1610	Henry Hall, (2d time)	William Morton, George Watson.
1611	William Breary, *merchant*	Michael Scarr, Edward Calvert.
1612	John Harrison, *merchant*	William Watter, Thomas Agar.
1613	Thos. Marshall, *mercer*	Matthew Topham, Thomas Kay.
1614	Leonard Besson, *saddler*	Robert Belt, Francis Waide.
1615	Elias Micklethwaite †, *merch.*	George Faucett, Thos. Rawden.
1616	Wm. Greenbury (2d time)	Francis Wharton, Thos. Lawne.
1617	Sir R. Askwith, kt. (2d time)	John Hutchenson, Robt. Weddall.

* Mr. Robert Walker was knighted by king James, on the twentieth of April, 1603, at Grimstone, near Tadcaster, then the residence of Edward Stanhope, earl of Cumberland. To Sir Robert Walker, knight, York is indebted for the gold chain, now worn by it's chief magistrate—that gentleman having left it, by will, to the corporate body.

† Elias Micklethwaite, was a man of very religious principles, and one who would not suffer his exaltation to erase those impressions from his mind. He accordingly ordered that the gates of the city should be kept closed on the sabbath-day; and his order was strictly attended to.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1618 Thomas Agar*, *tanner*	Christ. Croft, Peter Middleton.
1619 Wm. Robinson, *merchant*	A. Hemmingway, Christ. Waide.
1620 William Watter, *saddler*	Edmd. Cooper, Robt. Hemsworth.
1621 Christ. Dickinson, *merchant*	Thos. Hoyle, John Vaux.
1622 Robert Miers (2d time)	Leonard Weddel, Wm. Allenson.
1623 Wm. Breary (2d time)	Christ. Topham, Rd. Hertford.
1624 Matthew Topham, *merchant*	James Hutchenson, L. Jackson.
1625 Thomas Lawne	William Scott, William Todd.
1626 Leonard Besson† (2d time)	Thos. Hodgson, Wm. Wharton.
1627 Elias Micklethwait (2d time)	Henry Thompson, T. Atkinson.
1628 Robert Belt, *merchant*	Thos. Dawson, Roger Jaques.
1629 Christopher Croft, *mercer*	Thos. Peigher, John Miers.
1630 Edmund Cooper, *merchant*	John Pepper, John Bradley.
1631 Robert Hemsworth, *draper*	James Brooke, Thos. Hewley.
1632 Thomas Hoyle‡, *merchant*	Phil. Herbert, John Geldart.

* Thomas Agar was unfortunate during his mayoralty. He had by some means incurred the displeasure of a person named Charles Coelson, a tailor by trade; and this man being one day in liquor, and warm with a spirit of resentment, watched a favourable opportunity, and stabbed the lord mayor with a knife he had prepared for the purpose. The wound did not prove mortal; and the villain was secured, tried, and condemned to seven years imprisonment, to be fettered with heavy irons, and to pay a large fine. His sentence also ordained that he should be conveyed through the city on horseback, every quarter sessions during that time; with his face towards the tail of the horse, and with a paper fixed on his forehead, denoting his crime: He was also obliged to stand on the pillory, for certain hours, at every return of the said quarter sessions.

† This gentleman, who resided in St. Michael's parish, gave by will the sum of thirty pounds to the corporation, for the purpose of purchasing plate for the use of each successive lord mayor.

‡ Lamentable indeed was the case of this gentleman. He served the office with much credit to himself, and lived very respectably till the year 1649, when on the

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1633	Sir W. Allenson, knt. *draper*	Thos. Herbert, William Wilson.
1634	James Hutchenson, *merchant*	Stephen Watson, Geo. Pullin.
1635	Thomas Hodgson, *mercer*	John Mason, Thos. Masterman.
1636	Henry Thompson, *merchant*	Robert Horner, John Beake.
1637	John Vaulx, *prothonotary*	Wm. Ramsden, Wm. Fairweather.
1638	William Scott, *merchant.*	Christopher Breary, Marm. Croft.
1639	Sir R. Jaques, knt. *merchant*	Leonard Thompson, S. Coulton.
1640	Sir R. Belt, knt. (2d time)	Thos. Dickenson, Paule Beale.
1641	Sir C. Croft, knt. (2d time)	Thomas Caley, John Calvert.
1642	Sir E. Cooper, knt. (2d time)	Samuel Breary, Jonas Spacy.
1643	Sir E. Cooper, knt. (3d time)	John Kilvington, James Breary.
1644	Sir E. Cooper, kt.* (4th time)	William Taylor, Thomas Naylor.
1645	John Geldart, *merchant*	Robert Scott, Thomas Driffield.
1646	Stephen Watson, *grocer*	John Peighew, Edward Gray.
1647	Thos. Dickenson, *merchant*	Christopher Topham, B. Watman.
1648	Robert Horner, *merchant*	Richard Pagett, Thomas Mason.
1649	Leonard Thomson, *merchant*	Henry Tyreman, Peter Man.
1650	William Taylor, *merchant*	Cressy Burnet, Geo. Peacock.
1651	James Brooke, *merchant*	Bryan Dawson, Francis Ewbank.
1652	William Metcalf, *draper*	Wm. Siddal, *ob.* Thomas White, Richard Newton, *elect.*
1653	Henry Thompson (2d time)	Ralph Chayter, George Mancklin.
1654	John Geldart (2d time)	Christ. Hewley, William Wasse.
1655	Sir W. Allenson (2d time)	Richard Hewit, Richard Booth.
1656	Stephen Watson	Nicholas Towers, *ob.* Henry Shaw, Francis Mawburn, *elect.*

30th of January, about the same hour that Charles the first was beheaded, Alderman Hoyle, who was also a member of parliament, hanged himself in his own house at Westminster. His lady had been abroad that morning, and on her return, was the first who discovered the dreadful catastrophe.

* Sir E. Cooper was displaced by lord Fairfax, after the surrender of York, and Thomas Hoyle, one of the aldermen, was chosen in his situation.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1657 Thomas Dickenson (2d time) knighted by Oliver	George Scott, York Horner.
1658 Robert Horner (2d time)	Wm. Barwick, Wm. Richardson.
1659 Leond. Thompson (2d time)	Wm. Wilkinson, Thos. Reynolds.
1660 Christ. Topham, *merchant*	William Pannet, John Peacock, *ob.* William Kitchenman.
1661 James Brooke (2d time) by the king's mandate	Francis Wheelwright, Rd. Shaw.
1662 George Lamplugh, *merchant*	Thos. Williamson, Joseph Beares,
1663 Henry Thompson, *merchant*	Timothy Squire, Geo. Gleadstone.
1664 Edwd. Elwick*, *apothecary*	Phil. Herbert, Richard Tenant.
1665 Richd. Hewit, *merchant*	Edward Gaile, Abraham Faber.
1666 George Maucklin, *skinner*	Richard Metcalf, Joseph Morley.
1667 Cressy Burnet, *merchant*	Rd. Kilvington, Christ. Simpson.
1668 Henry Tyreman, *draper*	Christ. Cooke, Thomas Cooke.
1669 Christopher Breary, *merchant*	William Ramsden, William Bell.
1670 Thos. Bawtry†, *merchant*	Andrew Perrot, John Becket.

* This gentleman was insulted during his mayoralty, by Sir Miles Stapleton of Wighill. Being disordered with liquor, and entertaining some feeling of resentment against the lord mayor, Sir M. proceeded to his house, where he met with his lordship, and struck him with his cane. But for this offence, the baronet very narrowly escaped the most severe punishment.—He was indicted at the following sessions, and appearing personally at the bar of the Common-Hall, confessed his guilt, expressed much sorrow for his past conduct, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. His friends also made intercession for him; and on their account, the punishment intended was *reduced* to the penalty of *five hundred pounds*.

† Mrs. Bawtry was the first lady mayoress that wore the *gold chain*. It was given about this time for the lady mayoress of York, by Mr. Marmaduke Rawden, a merchant in London, and it's weight then was sixteen ounces. The same gentleman also gave a silver *vessel*, weighing fifty ounces, expressly for the use of each successive lady mayoress; and also presented the corporation of York with an elegantly gilt bowl. Mr. Rawden likewise gave to the lord mayor and com-

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1671	Wm. Richardson, *draper*	Thos. Nisbet. Francis Calvert.
1672	Sir H. Thompson, kt. *mercht.*	Thos. Wayne, Robert Horsfield.
1673	Thos. Williamson, *merchant*	John Pecket, George Ramsden.
1674	Richd. Metcalfe, *merchant*	Robert Waller, Francis Elwick.
1675	Wm. Ramsden, *merchant*	Thomas Carter, John Foster.
1676	York Horner, *merchant*	John Mowld, Joseph Blackburn.
1677	Francis Elcock, *grocer*	William Baron, William Watson.
1678	Philip Herbert, *merchant*	Henry Pawson, Roger Wilberfoss.
1679	Richard Shaw, *butcher*	Thomas Mosely, Geo. Stockton.
1680	John Constable, *grocer*	Thos. Thorndike, G. Bracebridge
1681	John Carter, *merchant*	Wm. Heather, Wm. Pickering.
1682	John Wood	Wm. Charlton, Roger Shackleton.
1683	Edwd. Thompson, *merchant*	Francis Duckworth, Thos. Cooke.
1684	Robert Waller, *attorney*	Joseph Pemberton, Thos. Sutton.
1685	John Thompson, *goldsmith*	Francis Taylor, Leonard Robinson.
1686	Leonard Wilberfoss	Wm. Appleton, Thos. Watson.
1687	Thos. Mosely, *apothecary*	John Bell, Peter Richardson.
1688	Thos. Raynes, Robt. Waller } Attornies*	Matthew Bayock, Marm. Butler, Thos. Fothergill, Christ. Hutton.
1689	John Foster, *haberdasher*	John Thorpe, Thomas Barstow.
1690	Samuel Dawson, *merchant*	Thos. Bradley, Robert Clarke.
1691	George Stockton, *silk-weaver*	Geo. Pickering, Robert Foster.

monalty the sum of four hundred pounds, for the erection of a Market-Cross in the Pavement, which was accordingly built near the church of All-Saints, but has since been removed. The sum of one hundred pounds was also left by Mr. R. for the poor of the parish of St. Crux.

* The reason why two lord mayors are this year represented, has been stated in page 209. Thomas Raynes was displaced by king James, and Robert Waller, who was more friendly to the king's religious tenets, was appointed in his stead. Raynes refused to resign—Waller had therefore the name without the power; and thus York was considered by some, as having two lord mayors; and by others, as not having any person who legally filled this high office.

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1692	Joshua Earnshaw, *merchant*	Emanuel Justice, Mark Gill.
1693	Andrew Perrot, *merchant*	Peter Dawson, George Fothergill.
1694	Robert Davy, *hosier*	Charles Rhoads, Walter Baines.
1695	Sir G. Metcalf, knt. *merchant*	John Peckit, Robt. Radstone, *ob.* Francis Tomlinson.
1696	John Constable (2d time)	Richard Wood, Samuel Buxton.
1697	Mark Gill, *goldsmith*	John Welburn, Thomas Agar.
1698	Roger Shackleton	William Rudley, John Smith.
1699	Henry Thompson, esq.*	John Thompson, Barth. Geldart.
1700	Sir Wm. Robinson, bart.	Wm. Redman, Wm. Cornwall.
1701	Tobias Jenkins, esq.	Thomas Mason, George Jackson.
1702	John Peckit, *merchant*	Joel Savile, *obit* Henry Baines, Rowland Mosely.
1703	Thomas Dawson, *merchant*	Joseph Leech, Edward Seller.
1704	Elias Pawson, *merchant*	Matthew Ingram, Robt. Perrot.
1705	Charles Redman, *toyman*	J. Stainforth, Percy Winterskelf.
1706	Emanuel Justice, *merchant*	James Scourfield, L. Thompson.
1707	R. Benson, Lord Bingley	Thos. Pickering, Francis Hewett.
1708	Richd. Thompson, *merchant*	Thos. Bradley, Robert Hotham
1709	William Pickering	John Alderson, Drury Peake.
1710	Charles Perrot, *merchant*	William Lister, Wm. Weightman.
1711	Thomas Pickering, *attorney*	John Dixon, Matthew Lindley.
1712	William Cornwall, *brewer*	Matthew Bigg, William Jackson.
1713	Christopher Hutton, *glover*	William Dobson, Samuel Clark.
1714	William Redman, *pinner*	Alex. Lister, John Williamson.
1715	Robert Fairfax, esq.	Tancred Robinson, Rd. Denton.
1716	Richard Townes, *mercer*	Edwd. Jefferson, James Barstow.
1717	Henry Baines, *toyman*	John Whitehead, Ele. Lowcock.
1718	Tancred Robinson, esq.	Samuel Dawson, H. Greenwood.

* Mr. H. Thompson, when lord mayor of York, ordered Castlegate Postern to be taken down and rebuilt, wider, so that his coach might pass through it. This was accordingly done at his sole expense.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1719 John Reed, *toyman*	John Raper, *mort.*—*elect.* S. Hillary, Rd. Cordukes.
1720 T. Jenkins, esq. (2d time)	John Bowes, John Owram.
1721 R. Thompson, *mer.* (2d time)	Wm. Hotham, Jonathan Benson.
1722 C. Redman, *toyman* (2d time)	George Barnatt, William Cooper.
1723 C. Perrot, *merchant* (2d time)	Henry Pawson, Samuel Smith.
1724 Thos. Agar, *woollen-draper*	Francis Newark, Wm. Hutchinson.
1725 W. Cornwell, *brewer* (2d time)	Rd. Chambers, Francis Buckle.
1726 Samuel Clarke, *haberdasher*	Christ. Jackson, Geo. Atkinson.
1727 Richard Baine, *grocer*	John Ambler, Francis Bolton.
1728 Peter Whitton, *grocer*	John Haughton, Isaac Mansfield.
1729 Wm. Dobson, *apothecary*	J. Dodsworth, W. Lambert, *mort.* Benjamin Barstow, *elect.*
1730 John Stainforth, esq.	John Suttell, Joseph Buckle.
1731 Jonas Thompson, *attorney*	Samuel Waud, Edward Seller.
1732 Henry Baines (2d time)	John Richardson, Edward Wilson.
1733 J. Dodsworth, *apoth. & grocer*	Wm. Stephenson, Geo. Eskricke.
1734 Wm. Whytehead, *attorney*	Joseph Scolfield, John White.
1735 James Barnard, *mercer*	Thomas Agar, Richard Lawson.
1736 Samuel Clarke (2d time)	Henry Richmond, John Vougler.
1737 Sir John Lister Kaye, bart.	Anby Taylor, John Blythe.
1738 G. Benson, *ob. in off.*—Sir T. Robinson, *elect.* (2d time)	James Robinson, Emanuel Stabler
1739 George Eskricke, *hatter*	Thos. Beverley, Christ. Rawdon.
1740 George Skelton, *merchant*	John Raper, Thomas Matthews.
1741 Rd. Lawson, *wine-merchant*	Thos. Norfolk, Geo. Gibson
1742 John Mayer, *attorney*	Amor Oxley, John Hildyard.
1743 Wm. Stephenson, *merchant*	Rd. Dawson, Charles Weightman.
1744 Thomas Agar, *merchant*	John Hililegh, *mort.* F. Jefferson, Henry Tireman.
1745 John Raper, *merchant*	Thos. Spooner, Thos. Featherstone
1746 John Read (2d time)	George Thompson, Mat. Lister.
1747 Geo. Eskricke (2d time)	James Rowe, Thomas Clifton.

	Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1748	Francis Jefferson, *merchant*	John Allanson, Francis Ingram.
1749	James Rowe, *druggist*	Edward Thwing, Henry Grice.
1750	M. Lister, *timber-merchant*	Herbert Ferreman, Wm. Coates.
1751	George Skelton, (2d time)	John Telford, Richard Farrer
1752	James Barnard (2d time)	Francis Stephenson, J. Skilbeck.
1753	William Coates, *glover*	Wm. Baker, Thomas Hungate.
1754	Richard Lawson, (2d time)	Henry Jubb, Thomas Marfitt.
1755	Thomas Matthews, *brewer*	John Bradley, William Dunn.
1756	Rd. Farrer, *upholsterer*	John Greggs, Richard Garland.
1757	George Fox Lane, esq.	Thomas Bowes, Thomas Mason.
1758	John Allanson, *merchant*	Edward Wallis, Francis Lofthouse.
1759	Godfrey Wentworth, esq.	John Wakefield, Wm. Haughton.
1760	Fran. Stephenson, *merchant*	Seth Agar, John Atkinson.
1761	Thos. Bowes, *apothecary*	James Clifton, Benj. Atkinson.
1762	John Mayer (2d time)	Thos. Barstow, Hale Wyvill.
1763	Anby Taylor, *apothecary*	John Stow, Christ. Oldfield
1764	Francis Bacon, *apothecary*	Edwd. Smith, Stephen Buckle
1765	Henry Raper, *merchant*	William Siddall, William Bilton.
1766	John Wakefield, *merchant*	Thomas Wilson, Thoms. Varlow.
1767	Richard Garland, *factor*	John Hardisty, Samuel Wormald.
1768	James Rowe (2d time)	Hugh Robinson, George Hughes.
1769	Richard Farrer (2d time)	Edward Porteus, Wm. Beckwith.
1770	John Carr, *architect*	Edmd. Knipe, *mort.* James Todd, Richard Tireman.
1771	Edward Wallis, *apothecary*	T. D. Garencieres, J. Williamson.
1772	Charles Turner, esq. M. P.	Peter Goullett, Robert Deighton.
1773	Henry Jubb, *apothecary*	Thomas Spooner, John Croft.
1774	Hugh Robinson, *merchant*	James Richardson, Edwd. Stabler.
1775	John Allanson (2d time)	Butler Burton, John Varlow.
1776	F. Stephenson (2d time)	Robert Barker, Francis Hudson.
1777	Thos. Bowes (2d time) *mort.* F. Bacon (2d time)	Henry Myres, Ralph Dodsworth

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1778 Thomas Barstow, esq.	Thomas Smith, Richard Hearon.
1779 Edward Stabler, *merchant*	John Allanson, Jun., Thos. Kilby.
1780 Tho. Cordley, *wine-merchant*	Joseph Deighton, J. Woodhouse.
1781 Henry Myres, *merchant*	Francis Saunders, J. Hutchinson.
1782 Henry Raper (2d time)	William Porter, William Bluitt.
1783 Wm. Siddall, *woollen-draper*	Richard Sutcliffe, John Wright.
1784 Thomas Kilby, *brewer*	Henry Jowett, William Slater.
1785 James Woodhouse, esq. *mort.* John Carr (2d time)	James Robson, Thomas Gilbank.
1786 Thos. Smith, *merchant*	William Clarke, Richard Kitson.
1787 Sir Wm. Milner, bart. M. P.	Richd. Metcalf, John Dodsworth.
1788 William Bluitt, esq.	T. D. Garencieres, John Hay.
1789 Thomas Hartley, *brewer*	George Healey, George Kitson.
1790 Joshua Oldfield, *wine-mer.*	John Bagley Samuel Wormald.
1791 Thomas Wilson, *bookseller*	John Lister, Stephen Hartley.
1792 Ralph Dodsworth, *merchant*	Thos. Sanderson, Robt. Thornton.
1793 Wm. Siddall (2d time) *mort.* Thomas Smith (2d time)	Thomas Wilkinson, Wm. Fowler.
1794 John Hay, *woollen-draper*	David Phillips, James Croft.
1795 Rd. Metcalfe, *merchant-tailor*	Robert Houseman, William Ellis.
1796 T. D. Garencieres, *apothecary*	Frederick Atkinson, Rt. Wright.
1797 Rd. Hobson, *woollen-draper*	William Cadday, John Wilkinson.
1798 Sir W. Milner, bt. (2d time)	Robert Rhodes, John Newton.
1799 William Ellis, *merchant*	John Sutcliffe, Robert Stockton.
1800 James Robson, *linen-draper*	John Kilby, William Staveley.
1801 John Wilkinson, *druggist*	R. W. Hotham, Geo. Darbyshire.
1802 William Hotham, esq.	Wm. Bilton, John Hepworth, *mort.* George Fettes.
1803 Thomas Hartley, esq.	Joseph Volans, Christopher Cattle.
1804 John Kilby, *brewer*	George Dodsworth, John Prince.
1805 Robert Stockton, *druggist*	John Dales, William Dunslay.
1806 Thos. Wilson, esq. (2d time)	Isaac Spencer, Francis Theakston.
1807 Wm. Ellis, esq. (2d time)	William Hornby, Rd. Simpson.

Lord Mayors.	*Sheriffs.*
1808 R. Rhodes, *merchant-tailor*	Robt. Parkinson, W. H. Hearon.
1809 Samuel Wormald, *tanner*	James Shepherd, Robt. Lakeland.
1810 George Peacock, esq.	John Brown, William Hartley.
1811 Hon. L. Dundas, M. P.	William Cooper, John Jackson.
1812 Isaac Spencer, *druggist*	George Cressey, Joseph Agar.
1813 Thos. Smith, *merchant*	Edmund Gill, Thomas Beal.
1814 William Dunslay, *brewer*	G. W. Wentworth, Wm. Oldfield.
1815 Wm. H. Hearon, *tea-dealer*	G. Wilkinson, S. H. Copperthwaite.
1816 John Dales,* *druggist*	Robert Cattle, Thos. Cattley, Jun.

Robert Chaloner, esq. M. P. for Richmond, is the present lord mayor, (1817) and the last named Sheriffs have not yet completed the usual period of their office.

The RECORDER is next in dignity to the sheriffs; and even ranks before them when the members of the corporation are enumerated. This officer must be a barrister at law, being considered as the particular guardian of the privileges of the citizens, the preserver of the ancient records and charters; and the person, whose duty it is to re-

* During this gentleman's mayoralty, and in some degree through the exertions of himself and S. W. Nicoll, esq., a *Provident Institution*, or SAVING BANK, was established in York; in which the labouring class of society may deposit, for any length of time, their little savings, and thereby avert the misery which must ever be felt, when age and infirmity are accompanied by extreme penury. The lord mayor for the time being, is the president—Most respectable gentlemen are appointed as directors—*Stock* is purchased with the money—An apartment at the corner of Newstreet, is engaged as a Banking Shop, and we add, with much pleasure, the deposits are already very considerable.

gister all new acts, by-laws, &c. By virtue of his situation, he is also a justice of the peace and of the quorum—He therefore sits at the right hand of the lord mayor, as his assistant; and is the public orator, for the corporate body, on all occasions. The recorder is always chosen by a full house, or general meeting of the corporation—all the members of it having an equal right to vote on the occasion; but he cannot enter upon his office, without the approval of the king. And, after being so approved, he is obliged to take oath that he will, always, freely and faithfully give his advice and council to the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commoners, for the benefit of the said city. The salary of the recorder, is trifling, and the office, which is for life, is always considered more as a place of honor than of profit. Robert Sinclair, esquire, is the present recorder of the city of York.

Two other counsellors are assigned to the lord mayor, to act in unison with the recorder, who are also justices of the peace, of the quorum, and consequently rank superior to the aldermen. They are called the "*City Counsel,*" and often are of much service to the chief magistrate, in assisting him through the great weight of bu-

siness which, in his official situation, he is obliged to encounter. S. W. Nicoll, and John Heywood, esquires, at present fill that department.

The name of ALDERMAN, is a corruption of the word *elderman*—a person dignified by time and experience. This magistrate is generally chosen from that class of citizens who have served the office of *sheriff*; though, in some cases, without any such qualification. The regular fine for exemption from this office, is *three hundred guineas*; but the court possesses a discretionary power on this, as on several other subjects. An alderman has little business, when not serving the office of lord mayor, although he is a justice of the peace; and, if a senior, is also one of the quorum. He is always summoned to attend the sessions, council chamber, and every election of the several members of the corporate body; but he is not obliged to appear if inconvenient.

The COMMON-COUNCIL MEN are seventy-two in number. They are the representatives of the inhabitants of the city at large, the same as the members of the House of Commons in the British parliament, represent the nation. They vote in all elections of magistrates, on the disposal of the city's revenues, and respecting all other acts which pass

the official seal. The common-council men were formerly chosen from the several companies of tradesmen in the city; but, by a charter of Charles the second, the city was divided into four wards, which take their names from the four gates of the city, viz: Micklegate-ward, Bootham-ward, Monk-ward, and Walmgate-ward. *Micklegate-ward,* in the south-west part of the city, is encompassed on one side by the city walls, and on the other, by the river Ouse. This ward contains six parishes, viz.: Bishophill, the elder and younger, Trinity, St. Martin's, St. John's, and All-Saints. *Bootham-ward* occupies the north-west angle of the city, and has, in it's district three parishes, viz: St. Michael-le-Belfrey's, St. Helen's, and St. Martin's. *Monk-ward* is the north-east part of the city, and comprises five parishes, viz:—Trinity, St. Cuthbert's, St. Saviour's, Christ's, and St. Sampson's. *Walmgate-ward* is on the south-east, and contains seven parishes, viz:—St. Margaret's, St. Dennis's, St. George's, St. Crux's, All-Hallow's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's.

These four divisions comprise the whole city within the walls, excepting the close of the cathedral, which will be mentioned in the distinct

description of that church and it's liberty. Some of the above-named parishes, however, extend without the walls, and embrace other parts of the city, which it is needless here to specify. Each division provides eighteen commoners—the senior of whom presides over his particular ward; and there is also a *foreman*, or speaker, for the whole body. When any member dies, or resigns his office, the remainder present to the lord mayor and aldermen, upon oath, the names of three proper citizens, residing in the same ward as the preceding one; from which list, one is chosen, to supply the place of the person deceased, or so resigning. The individual chosen, is obliged to receive the sacrament, take certain customary oaths, coincide with some other usual ceremonies, and then enter upon his office. Thus is our *House of Commons* formed—while the aldermen and twenty-four constitute the *Upper House*, and the lord mayor, presiding over the whole, is the *sovereign* of the jurisdiction.

The office of CHAMBERLAIN was formerly considered highly honorable, it's duties being to collect the city's rents, and all other profits; also to take care of all plate, jewels, bonds, charitable bequests, &c., belonging to the city; but we find

that in the present day, the office is rather shunned than courted. Chamberlains, however, possess considerable power, for no man can lawfully commence any trade or occupation in the city, without appearing before one or more of them, with the lord mayor, and being enrolled by them in a book of record. There were formerly eight or more annually chosen; but, of late years, the number has been confined to six. They are elected on the same day as the lord mayor, in the following manner: The old chamberlains present to the *Upper House*, a list of the names of twelve (formerly sixteen) freemen of the city, proper to serve the office; from which the lord mayor, aldermen, and twenty-four, choose six. After this, however, the chief magistrate has the power of crossing out one of the names so chosen, and of substituting another in it's stead, the latter being termed "the lord mayor's chamberlain." If any dispute should arise among the chamberlains, as to superiority, his lordship, if he thinks proper, may decide the point.

In this office, the son of an alderman always takes precedence of a merchant or other tradesman; and every new chamberlain pays, at his election, *six pounds thirteen shillings and four-*

pence, which sum includes all fees, &c. For this, says Drake, "he is ever after reputed a *gentleman*." John Dodson, in 1489, refused to serve the office, and was fined the sum of forty pounds.

There were anciently two *Bridge Masters* elected, as assistants to the chamberlains, whose duty was to take care that the bridges, which in former times consisted chiefly of wood, were kept in proper repair; but those officers being discontinued in the first year of the reign of Charles the first, a *City Steward* was appointed, to collect the city's rents, &c. Mr. Atkinson, a most respectable architect of York, now fills this department.

In addition to the preceding, is the office of TOWN CLERK. It is a place of great trust, and is more profitable than any other which the corporation of York has to bestow. The candidate for this office must be elected in the same manner as the recorder, and must also be approved by the king, before he can enter upon it. Richard Townend, esquire, at present occupies this office, highly to his own credit, and to the satisfaction of the public. There are likewise several inferior officers, connected with the corporate body, but they are scarcely worth particularizing in this work.

Two CORONERS are chosen by the votes of all the members of the corporation. Their jurisdiction is for the city and ainsty, in any part of which they both have an equal right to act in their official capacity. A third coroner is appointed for the liberty of St. Peter, but the corporation of York have no interest in his election. Two CONSTABLES also are annually chosen, by the bench and privy-council, for each parish.

Ancient and Present Courts.

WE have next to speak of the courts of law, expressly belonging to the city of York. Of these, the sheriff's courts, as anciently held, may certainly be termed the principal. They were three in number—The *Sheriffs' Turn*—The *County Court*—and the *Court of Common Pleas*. The first was held for inquiry into all criminal offences against the common law, not prohibited by any statutes. The times and place of holding this court are described in the following extract from Drake: "The court of *Sheriffs' Turn*, incident to that office, is kept twice a year—a month after Easter and Mi-

chaelmas. The sheriffs do, by custom, keep this court at a place called the *Butts*, at Dringhouses' town end, in the weapontack of the *Ancity*."

The *County Court* was held, to hear and determine all civil causes under forty shillings. From an old manuscript respecting the city of York, the following extract is taken, relative to this court: "The sheriffs of York shall have their county court, in the same form as other sheriffs of England ought to have, with all the freedome that belongs thereto—And, the county court shall be holden on the Monday, and so it shall be holden from month to month, without end."

The *Court of Common Pleas* was held, in order to determine any case whatever, cognizable in a court of common law. Respecting this court, the manuscript already alluded to, says: "The sheriffs of the city of York, do keep a court of record, within the same city, by prescription and custom; where they hold pleas of debt, for any sum whatsoever—They have their court both of men of the city and of strangers, but in several degrees. The court between franchised men of the city, shall be three days in the week, and no more: i. e. Tuesday, Thursday,

and Saturday; but if the one of the parties be a stranger and infranchised, then the court shall be every day except Sunday, for the ease of the stranger, at the will of the sheriffs."

Such were the courts formerly held by the sheriffs of York; but time, the great innovator, has introduced a new system. The three courts have become consolidated, and these officers now hold a court in one of the rooms at the Guildhall, in the city, weekly, at their pleasure; but generally every *Tuesday*, where the business of their office is transacted.

We now pass from the courts of the sheriffs, to those formerly held by the LORD MAYOR. They were very numerous, but are now also become, in some degree, consolidated. The same business is, however, transacted by the same power, though in a rather different form, and therefore a description of the several courts is requisite.

The court of *Guild-Hall* is a very ancient court of record, held as the name expresses, before the lord mayor and sheriffs of York, for the time being, "for pleas, real, mixed, and personal; and when any matter is to be argued or tried in this court, the recorder sits as judge,

with the lord mayor and sheriffs, and gives rules and judgments therein."

The court of *Hustings*, the same as one of that name in Guildhall, London, was ordained to be held every Monday. The privileges of this court were very peculiar, and are thus described in an ancient record: "In this court, deeds may be enrolled, recoveries may be passed, wills may be proved; replevins, writts of error, writts of right, patents, writts of waste, writts of partition, and writts of dower, may be determined, for any matters within the city of York and liberties thereof.

"The method of enrolling deeds is thus:—first, the parties that sealed the deed, must go before the lord mayor, or the recorder and one alderman, and acknowledge it to be their act and deed—and if a *wife* be a party, she is examined by them whether it was done freely by her, and without compulsion; and then his lordship, &c. sets his or their hands, in testimony thereof. Then the deed must be delivered to the clerk of the enrollments, who will, at the court next following, cause proclamation to be made, if any person can say any thing why the said deed shall not be enrolled, and then proceeds to enroll the same.

"A deed enrolled in this court of *Guildhall*, in York, is accounted as good as a fine in common law; for that it barrs the *wife* from claiming her dower.

"When a will is to be proved in the court of *Guildhall*, and if their evidence be full, the clerk of the enrollments will enter it upon record, which is the best way of proving wills touching estates in the city of York, and liberties thereof, &c.

"When any person would replevy goods in York, he must go to the prothonotary, or clerk of the court, and give in the particulars, and security to restore the goods or the value, in case upon a tryal it shall appear the same did not belong unto him. And then the clerk will give a warrant to one of the sheriffs' officers, to cause the goods to be appraised, and to deliver them to the plaintiff. After the appraisement made, and the goods delivered, the officer must make return thereof to the clerk, &c., who will immediately thereupon certify the record thereof into this court, where the same must be decided. And if issue shall be joined, to try in whom the property of the goods was when the same were taken, a jury must be summoned to try the issue, &c."

In addition to the preceding, several minor courts were also formerly held, viz.:—The Lord Mayor's Court, or Court of Mayor and Aldermen—The Court of Law and Equity—The Court for Correction of Offences—The Court for determining of Pleas—The Court of Orphans—The Court of Common Council—The Court of Ward-mote—The Court of Hall-mote—The Court of Chamberlains—The Court of Coroners—The Court of Escheator—and the Court of Conservation of the river Ouse.

Some of the above courts are yet held; and though the remainder are not separately summoned as heretofore, the general tenor of each and all of them, is carefully and strictly attended to. For this purpose, the lord mayor sits at the Guildhall, for the administration of justice, as well in his judicial, as in his magisterial capacity, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between the hours of *twelve* and *two*. In the administration of justice, his lordship is generally attended by one or more aldermen, and the law officers.

The Court of *Conservation of the River Ouse*, is, however, held before the lord mayor, at any time he may appoint, within the respective counties

near the city. This is a very singular privilege possessed by the chief magistrate of York, and therefore deserves particular notice. It is thus described in the old manuscript before mentioned:

"The lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder for the time being, four, three, or two of them, of whom the lord mayor and recorder always to be, have the conservation, and be justices to oversee and keep the waters and great rivers of Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, Dun, as well in the county of York and Lincoln, and in the county of the city of York, that is the river *Wharfe*, from the water and river of Ouse unto the town and bridge of Tadcaster—*Derwent*, unto the town and bridge of Sutton—*Aire*, unto the town and pool of the milns at Knottingley—*Dun*, to the town and milns of Doncaster, to correct and amend the defect thereof, and to the due execution of the statutes made for the like purposes, according to the strength, form, and effects, of the same, as well by their overseeing, advisements, and directions, as by inquisition to be taken thereupon within the liberties, and without, if at any time it shall be needful; and to hear and determine upon the premises, according to the law and custom of the realm.

They are also to foresee the streams, milnes, stankes, pales, piles, and kiddals, made before the time of Edward, the son of king Henry; and those which shall be found too high or strait, to correct, pull down, and mend, according to the form, force, and effect, of the aforesaid statutes, and according to the law and custom aforesaid; and have authority to punish such as use unlawful nets, or other unlawful engines in fishing, or that take fish under size, or unseasonably. And to do and execute all other things singular in the waters and rivers aforesaid, within the marks and limits aforesaid, as the mayor and citizens of the city of *London* have used, or ought to do, in the water and river of Thames. *Vide chart. Edward IV. anno regni 2, et anno dom.* 1462."

Arms of the City of York.

The arms of the city of York are represented in the title-page of this work. Prior to the reign of William the Conqueror, they were argent, a cross gules, viz.: St. George's Cross. The *five Lions*, we are informed, were added by

the Conqueror, in memory of five worthy and heroic magistrates, viz.: Sir Robert Clifford—Howagate—Talbott, who afterwards became lord Talbott—Lassells—and Erringham, who long and resolutely defended the city against him, till famine obliged them to submit. This was a very natural occurrence for the days of chivalry; when to confer honor, as a reward for superior valour, was considered the greatest virtue of a conqueror.

Ancient Customs.

Drake mentions an ancient custom which was formerly observed in York, on St. Thomas's-day; but which is now nearly forgotten. A friar of the priory of St. Peter in York, used to ride through the city, on horseback, having his face to the horse's tail, with a rope in one hand, and a shoulder of mutton in the other. He had two cakes hanging, one on his back, and also another on his breast. His face, was painted like that of a *jew*; and the young men of the city riding with him, shouted *youl, youl*; whilst the officers preceded the procession, and proclaimed thus: "On this day, in the third year of the reign of William

the Conqueror, the friars of the priory of St. Peter betrayed the city, by suffering the forces of the Norman to pass through their religious house, in the dead of night, and thus effect, what they could not do by force of arms."

On this subject, the same writer further observes—there is a tradition that the conqueror having raised the siege of York, accidentally met with two poor friars, who had been in quest of provisions, and were returning laden as above described. Those friars, induced by a promise of reward, betrayed the city into the hands of the Norman; and thus gave rise to this custom, which continued till the dissolution of the priory of St. Peter. It's remembrance was kept up long afterwards, by the artizans of the city dressing one of their comrades, as a friar, whom they designated *youl*. This faint representation of that ancient custom is, however, now no longer practised.

Another singular custom, not more ancient, but certainly more cruel, still exists. St. Luke's day is known in York by the name of *Whip-Dog-Day*, from a strange custom in use among boys here, of the lower classes, who whip all the dogs that are seen in the streets on that day. "Whence," says Drake, "this uncommon

persecution took it's rise, is uncertain; yet, though it is certainly very old, I am not of opinion with some, that it is as ancient as the Romans. The tradition that I have heard of it's origin, seems very probable, that in times of popery, a priest celebrating mass at this festival, in some church in York, unfortunately dropped the *pax* after consecration; which was snatched up suddenly, and swallowed by a dog that laid under the altar table. The profanation of this high mystery, occasioned the death of the dog; and a persecution begun, and has since continued on this day, to be severely carried on against his whole tribe in our city."

Whatever may have been the cause of it's origin, the practice is highly reprehensible. To teaze and torture those faithful animals, as we see it annually done, is sufficient to drive them to madness; whilst the ferocious delight which the practice excites and nourishes in the infant mind, must be highly detrimental to more virtuous impressions, and to the growth of refined sensibility.

Under the impulse of those feelings, excited by having himself witnessed the evil effects of this cruel and barbarous custom, the author can-

not but here express a hope that the chief magistrate of this city, and it's principal inhabitants, will, ere long, unitedly evince that the sufferings of the animal creation are not deemed unworthy of their notice; by a judicious interference to prevent the continuance of a practice, repugnant to those benevolent feelings which characterize the name of Britons.

END OF VOL. I.

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APPENDIX

TO VOL. I.

OF THE HISTORY OF YORK, &c.

LATEST ACTS OF PARLIAMENT FOR CLEANSING AND LIGHTING THE STREETS, FOR IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER OUSE, &c.

In the year 1763, *the following Act was obtained, intituled, "An Act for the better cleansing and enlightening the Streets, Lanes, and public Ways of the City of York, and the Suburbs thereof, and of the Liberty of St. Peter within the said city; and for keeping the same in Repair and free from Annoyance; and for regulating the Hackney Coachmen and Chairmen, Carmen and Draymen, within the same."*

WHEREAS the City of York is the capital city of the northern parts of England, and is a place of great resort, and much frequented by persons of distinction and fortune, whose residence there is of great benefit and advantage to the citizens of the said city: And whereas the streets, lanes, and public ways of the said city, and the suburbs thereof, and of the liberty of St. Peter within the said city, are not sufficiently lighted in the night-time, for the convenience or safety of the inhabitants, or of passengers therein; and the pavements of such streets, lanes, and public highways are not sufficiently cleansed or repaired, and are subject to many annoyances, which cannot be effectually redressed without the aid and authority of Parliament: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, *Preamble.*

and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every occupier and occupiers of any house or other building, tenement, garden, or grounds adjoining to any street, lane, or public way, within the city, suburbs, or liberty aforesaid; and the churchwardens of each of the parishes in the said city and suburbs, and the owners, head-officers, governors, directors, or managers of meeting-houses, halls, and other public buildings and places within the said city, suburbs, or liberty, shall, from and after the first day of May, 1763, twice in every week, to wit, on every *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, between the first day of *October* and the first day of *May*, and once in every week, to wit, on *Saturday* between the first day of *May* and the first day of *October*, sweep and cleanse, or cause to be swept and cleansed, all the pavements before or against their respective houses, buildings, tenements, walls, gardens, and grounds, and before or against all churches, chapels, and other public buildings and places within the city, suburbs, and liberty aforesaid; and shall respectively cause all the dirt and soil, which shall be upon their said respective pavements, to be carried away from such pavements, the same day on which the same are hereby directed to be so swept and cleansed, before sun-set, on pain that each person who shall be guilty of any neglect or default herein, shall forfeit 3s. 4d. for every such neglect or default, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned: And that in case any such house, building, tenement, garden, or grounds, shall be unoccupied, and the pavements adjoining thereto shall not be swept and cleansed, and the dirt and soil carried away therefrom at the times herein before directed, then the surveyors to be appointed as hereafter mentioned for the parish or place wherein such unoccupied house, building, tenement, garden, or grounds, shall be situate, shall, and are hereby authorized and required to cause such pavements to be swept and cleansed, and the dirt and soil to be carried away therefrom, at the times herein before directed, the expense whereof shall be charged to, and allowed by, the parishioners of such parish, in such surveyors' accounts, and the amount of such expenses shall be charged upon, and paid by, the next succeeding occupier or occupiers of such house, building, tenement, garden, or grounds, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned: And in case such succeeding occupier or occupiers be a tenant, or tenants, then he or she shall and may, and is hereby authorized to deduct, out of the rent of the same premises, what shall have been paid or recovered from him or her on that account, and the same shall be allowed to him or her, by the owner or

Cleansing the Streets.

Penalty 3s. 4d.

Unoccupied Tenements.

owners of such house, building, tenement, garden, or grounds, accordingly.

Mayor and Commonalty, Dean and Chapter, &c. to cleanse, &c.

And it is hereby further enacted, That the mayor and commonalty of the said city, and the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of St. Peter of York, and the sub-chanter and vicars choral of the same church, shall cause to be swept and cleansed, on the respective days, and at the respective times aforesaid, all the market-places, bridges, and other pavements within the said city and suburbs, and within the said liberty, the maintaining whereof doth by usage, prescription, or otherwise, respectively belong to the said mayor and commonalty, dean and chapter, sub-chanter, and vicars choral; and shall cause all the dirt and soil thereof to be carried away from such pavements, on the same day on which the same are hereby directed to be so swept, under the like penalty of 3s. 4d. for every neglect or default therein, to be paid by the steward of the said mayor and commonalty, and the receivers respectively of the said dean and chapter, and sub-chanter, and vicars choral, and to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned.

On penalty of 3s. 4d.

Penalty of Annoyances in the Streets.

And it is hereby further enacted, That if any person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay, or cause, or wilfully suffer, to be thrown, cast, or laid, any hay or straw, or any wood, bricks, stones, casks, scaffolding, gravel, whins, ashes, manure, or other obstructions or annoyances, into or in any of the said streets, lanes, or public ways, (other than and except such rubbish, earth, and dirt, as shall be occasioned by the erecting, repairing, or pulling down any building, or digging any foundation, cellar, or drain) and shall not cause the same to be carried away, and the pavement whereon the same shall have been laid to be well swept and cleansed the same day before sun-set, and shall not also in the meantime leave sufficient room for carriages to pass safely by the same, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of 5s. and the like sum for every day he, she, or they shall permit the same to continue in any such street, lane, or public way, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned: And that all such rubbish, dirt, and other annoyances, as shall be in any such street, lane, or public way, by reason of, and during the erecting, repairing, or pulling down any building, or the digging any foundation, cellar, or drain, shall be carried away, and the pavements whereon the same shall have been laid, shall be well

Rubbish of Buildings to be removed as soon as possible, and every Saturday till the building is finished.

swept and cleansed before the end of every week, and while such rubbish shall remain in any such street, lane, or public way, sufficient room shall be left for carriages to pass by the same; and in case such work shall not be finished in one week, then all such dirt, rubbish, or other annoyance, shall be carried away, and the pavements whereon the same shall have been laid, shall be well swept and cleansed every Saturday, during the continuance of such work, before sun-set; and

Light to be hung out in the meantime.

that a good and sufficient light shall be placed every night before sun-set, and kept burning all night, so near the place where any heap of rubbish, dirt, or other annoyance, occasioned by any such work, shall be left, or where any pavements shall be broke up for any purpose whatsoever, and left open and unpaved after sun-set, that such place may be distinctly seen and avoided by passengers; on pain that any person for whom such work shall be done, or who shall have the direction and management

On Penalty of 10s.

thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 10s. for every neglect or default herein, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned: And that no person shall, on any

Other Annoyances.

pretence whatsoever, hoop, wash, cleanse, or fire for bending, or cause to be hooped, washed, cleansed, or fired for bending, any cask, tub, or other vessel; or slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, any cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, or swine, in any such street, lane, way, or public passage; or throw any dirt, rubbish, dung, or other filth, into any public or private drain, vault, or sink, in

Penalty, 10s.

the said city, suburbs, or liberty, on pain of forfeiting the sum of 10s. for every such offence, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned: And that no person shall, on any pretence whatsoever, set, place, or keep, or cause, or wilfully suffer,

No Stalls in the Streets.

to be set, placed, or kept, any shop, stall, shed, table, bench, or seat, or any vessel or basket, in any such street, lane, or public way, for the sale of fruit, toys, or any other wares, (except only in the public market-places of the said city on market-days, or fair-days) on pain of forfeiting the sum

Penalty 3s. 4d.

of 3s. 4d. for every such offence, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned: And also that no person shall pick or sift any dirt, dust, or ashes, in any street, lane, or public way within the said city, suburbs, or liberty aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting the like sum for every such offence, to be levied and recovered in like manner: And that no waggon, cart, or other

Carriages not to remain long in the Streets, &c.

carriage, shall remain longer in any such street, lane, or public way, than whilst the same can be conveniently loaded or unloaded, and not after it is dark,

nor without some person able to guide the horses drawing the same, nor so as to obstruct or hinder other carriages from safely passing by the same: And that no coach, chaise, cart, waggon, or other carriage, or any part thereof, shall be set in any such street, lane, or public way to make or mend; and that no empty coach or chaise shall remain longer in any such street, lane, or public way, than whilst the same is in waiting for company, nor without some person able to guide the horses drawing the same: And that no person shall turn out or drive, or cause to be turned out or driven, any horse or horses loose and unguided into or in any such street, lane, or public way: And that no driver of any coach, chaise, waggon, cart, or other wheel carriage or dray, nor any person or persons riding or leading any horse or horses, shall, without necessity, drive, ride, or lead the same upon the flag-stones designed for foot-passengers, or so near the houses in any of the said streets, lanes, or public ways, that foot-passengers cannot safely pass by the same, on pain that any driver of any such coach, chaise, cart, waggon, or other carriage, or any coach-maker, wheel-wright, or other person, who shall, by act or wilful default, offend in the premises, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 5s. for each offence, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned.

On Penalty of 5s.

Occupiers of Houses and Tenements to keep their Pavements in Repair.

And for the keeping the pavements of the said city, suburbs, and liberty, in good repair and order, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every occupier or occupiers of any house, building, garden, or grounds, adjoining to any street, lane or public way within the city, suburbs, or liberty aforesaid, and the owner or owners of any such house, building, garden, or grounds, being empty, or untenanted, or unoccupied, respectively, and the churchwardens of each of the parish churches within the said city, and the owners, governors, directors, wardens, or managers of all meeting-houses, halls, or public buildings, within the city, suburbs, and liberty aforesaid, shall, before the 29th day of September, 1763, put into good and sufficient repair, and from thenceforth keep well and sufficiently repaired, all the pavements within the said city, suburbs, and liberty, which, by tenure, usage, or otherwise, ought to be by them respectively repaired and maintained: And also that the mayor and commonalty of the said city, and the said dean and chapter, and the said sub-chanter and vicars choral of the said liberty, respectively, shall, before the 29th day of September, 1763, cause all the pavements within the said city, suburbs, and liberty, which, by tenure, usage, or

otherwise, ought to be repaired and maintained at the charges of the said mayor and commonalty, dean and chapter, sub-chanter, and vicars choral, respectively, to be put into like good and sufficient repair, and from thenceforth to be kept well and sufficiently repaired: And that when any pavement in the said city, suburbs, or liberty, shall be laid anew, or repaired, the same shall be laid upon a level with the adjoining pavements on each side thereof, and with a sufficient slope for the water to run off towards the channel; and in case any such occupiers or owners, church-wardens, governors, directors, or managers as aforesaid, shall neglect to repair and make good such pavements in manner aforesaid, for the space of ten days after notice given thereof to the person or persons, body politic or corporate, who ought to maintain such pavement, (which notice the mayor, or any justice of the peace of the said city, or any justice of the peace for the said liberty, or the surveyors to be nominated or appointed as hereafter mentioned, or any of them, are or is hereby required to give, or cause to be given) then the surveyors of the respective parishes and places wherein such neglect or default shall be, or any two or more justices of the peace within whose jurisdiction such pavements shall lie, shall and may, and they are hereby authorised and required to order and appoint such person or persons, as they respectively shall think fit, effectually to repair and make good the same, or cause the same to be so repaired and made good, at the charges of such occupier or occupiers, owner or owners, churchwardens, governors, directors, or managers, respectively, who is or are respectively liable by law, to repair and make good the same: And in case any such person or persons, so liable, shall refuse to pay the charges of such paving or repairing as aforesaid upon demand, any two or more such justices shall and may, and are hereby authorised and required, by warrant under their hands and seals, to levy and raise, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons so refusing, such sum of money as will answer and pay the charges and expenses of such paving and repairing as aforesaid, and also the charges and expenses attending such distress and sale, leaving the overplus in the hands of the constable, for the use of the owner or owners of such goods and chattels: And in case of such default in the said mayor and commonalty, dean and chapter, or sub-chanter and vicars choral, respectively, such penalty shall be paid by and levied upon their several officer or agent, called the city steward, or receivers of the said dean and chapter, sub-chanter, and vicars choral.

Pavements taken up for laying Pipes, to be well paved again.

And it is hereby further enacted, That when any pavement in the said city, suburbs, or liberty, shall be taken up for the purpose of laying, fixing, or repairing, any pipe or pipes under the same, for conveying water from the water-works in the said city to any house or building, the pavement so taken up shall, within one day after such pipe or pipes is or are so laid, fixed, or repaired, be well and sufficiently renewed and made firm and level with the rest of such pavement, to the satisfaction of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, who shall by law be bound to keep such pavement in repair; and in the meantime, until the same is repaired, the owner, agent, or manager of such water-works, shall, at his own charges, fix up a sufficient light so near the place so dug up, that the same may be distinctly seen, and shall continue such light from sun-set to sun-rising, on pain that such owner, agent, or manager of such water-works shall forfeit and pay the sum of 10s. for every neglect or default in not so repairing any pavement so dug up, or not fixing up and continuing such light as aforesaid, to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned.

On Penalty of 10s. for each neglect.

Causeways in the Suburbs may be thrown up and covered with gravel.

Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty to cause any of the roads in the suburbs of the said city, which they so ought to repair as aforesaid, to be thrown up and covered with stone and gravel in the manner of turnpike-roads, so as such roads be kept constantly well covered with good gravel, and in good order and condition, on the penalty aforesaid.

Proviso.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend to charge any person or body corporate with the repairs of any such streets, or public passages or places, who or which is not by law now chargeable with the repairs thereof.

Wheels of Waggons, &c. to have Fellies six inches wide.

And it is hereby further enacted, That the wheels of every waggon, cart, or other carriage of the like kind, kept or used for carrying goods or other things for hire, within the said city, suburbs, or liberty; and the wheels of every waggon, cart, or other such carriage, in which bricks, tiles, stones, or gravel shall be carried within the said city, suburbs, or liberty; or in which coals are carried from the river Ouse, or any coal-yards in the said city, suburbs, or liberty, to be delivered in the same city, suburbs, or liberty; and the wheels of every dray, rully, or other carriage of the like construction, or used or to be used for the like purposes as rullies are now used for, and which shall be

drawn and used within the said city or the suburbs thereof, or liberty aforesaid, for hire, shall, after the 5th day of April, 1764, be made with fellies six inches broad at the least, and of a flat even surface in every part of such fellies; and also that no more than one ton of any sort of liquid shall be drawn at one time upon any such rully, or other carriage of the like construction as rullies, on pain that the owner or owners, driver or drivers, of any such waggon, cart, dray, rully, or other carriage of the like construction, used or to be used for hire for the like purposes for which rullies are now used, and which shall be so used or drawn after the said 5th day of April, 1764, with any wheel or wheels, the fellies of which shall be less than six inches broad, and not of a flat even surface in every part thereof, and the owner or owners, driver or drivers, of any such rully, or other carriage of the like construction, on which more than one ton of any sort of liquid shall be drawn at one time, shall respectively, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of 5s. to be levied and recovered as aforesaid.

Rullies to carry no more than one Ton of Liquid at one time.

On Penalty of 5s. each

Lamps.

And for the better lighting the said city and suburbs, and liberty aforesaid, in the night-time, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the 25th day of June, 1763, such a number of lamps as are particularly mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letters *A A*, and intituled, *A schedule, showing the number of lamps to be fixed up and lighted in each parish and place within the city of York, suburbs thereof, and liberty of St. Peter, within the said city, with the distances at which the same are to be fixed in the principal streets and places*, shall be provided by such parochial rates and assessments as are hereafter expressed, in the several and respective parishes and places within the said city, and the suburbs thereof, and within the said liberty; and that all such lamps shall be bell lamps, and eleven inches in diameter, and all as near as possible of the same kind and goodness in all respects, and shall be either fixed with irons against the walls of the streets, lanes, and public ways of the said respective parishes or places, or upon strong posts fit to support the same; and that, from and after the first day of *October*, 1763, all such lamps shall be lighted at sun-set every evening, and kept burning till twilight every morning, from the first day of *October* to the 31st day of *March* inclusive in every year, and during the week of the annual horse-races at or near York; and such number of lamps shall be so provided for and kept fixed up as aforesaid in each of the said parishes and places within the said city,

suburbs, and liberty, as is particularly specified and expressed in the said schedule herein before referred to as aforesaid. And it is hereby further enacted, That, in such streets and places where the distance between one lamp and another is not fixed by the said schedule, not exceeding forty yards on the same side of the way, the lamps shall be placed in such places, and at such distances, within the said city and suburbs, as the three aldermen of the respective wards in which such streets and places shall be respectively situated, and the two surveyors, and one of the collectors for the time being, to be appointed in pursuance of this act for such respective parishes, or the major part of them; and, within the said liberty, as two justices of the peace of the said liberty (one of whom to be the dean or a residentiary of the said cathedral church) and the two surveyors thereof, or the major part of them, shall think fit, so as no such lamp be fixed farther from the end of each such parish in the said city and suburbs than twenty yards; and that the said aldermen, surveyors, and collectors, respectively, or the major part of them, if they find it necessary, may add any number of lamps, not exceeding two in each or any of the parishes in the said city and suburbs, to the number specified in the schedule hereunto annexed; and that such two justices and surveyors of the said liberty, or the major part of them, may add any number of lamps, not exceeding five in the said liberty more than the number respecting them in the said annexed schedule.

And it is hereby further enacted, That the charges of purchasing and providing such a number of lamps as shall be necessary to be purchased, to make up the number to be fixed and set up in each of the said parishes and places within the city, suburbs, and liberty aforesaid, and the irons, posts, and other materials necessary and requisite for fixing and supporting the same, as well as the charges of lighting, attending, and dressing all the lamps in the said respective parishes and places, shall be paid out of the first year's rate or assessment which shall be made upon the said parishes and places respectively, as hereafter mentioned; and the future charges of lighting, attending, dressing, and repairing all such lamps in each of the said parishes and places, from time to time, shall be paid by and out of the annual rates and assessments to be made upon the said respective parishes and places, as hereafter mentioned.

Parishioners & Inhabitants, rated at 4l. a year & upwards to choose Surveyors of the Streets, & also Assessors and Collectors of Rates.

And for the better and more effectual execution of this act, and for defraying the expense of buying, setting up, and maintaining the said lamps, and supplying the same with proper materials, it is hereby further enacted, That the inhabitants of each of the parishes and extra-parochial places of the said city of York, and the suburbs thereof, and of the liberty of St. Peter within the said city, who shall be rated and assessed to the land-tax at four pounds by the year, or upwards, for any tenement or tenements in each such parishes or places respectively, or in the said liberty, and no other person or persons, are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to assemble and meet on the first *Wednesday* in *June*, 1763, and on the first *Wednesday* in *June* in every year following, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, in the vestry of their respective parish churches, or in some other proper place (public notice having been first given thereof in the respective parish churches of the said city and suburbs, on the *Sunday* next before such intended meeting, immediately after divine service, and in the sessions-hall, or court-house, for the liberty of St. Peter aforesaid, at the general quarter sessions for the said liberty, or any adjournment thereof next preceding the said first *Wednesday* in *June* in every year; which notice the churchwardens of each such parish, and the clerk of the peace for the said liberty, at such sessions or the adjournment thereof, shall, and are hereby required to cause to be given;) and on the day of such first meeting, or on any other day or days before the 25th day of the same month of *June*, (of which the like public notice shall be given as aforesaid) the said inhabitants so assembled, or the major part of them, shall and may, and are hereby required to nominate and appoint four substantial inhabitants of each of the said respective parishes, and of the said liberty, respectively, then being householders in the parish or place for which they shall be so appointed, and liable to serve parish offices therein, two of which four persons shall be appointed by the inhabitants of the said parishes, places, and liberty, respectively, to be surveyors of the streets, lanes, and public ways within the respective parishes and limits for which they shall be so chosen and appointed as aforesaid, and also assessors of the rates and assessments to be made upon the said respective parishes and places, for the purposes hereafter mentioned; and the other two of such four persons, so to be nominated, shall, by the rest of such inhabitants respectively so assembled, or the major part of them, be appointed collectors of the same rates

Notice to be given.

and duties; and such respective persons, so to be appointed surveyors of such streets, lanes, and public ways, are hereby authorized and required to cause this act, and every clause and provision herein, to be duly observed and put in execution within their several parishes and limits, respectively, and the several forfeitures and penalties which shall or may become due or payable for the breach thereof, by virtue of this act, to be duly levied, recovered, and applied, from time to time, according to the true intent and meaning of this act: And such surveyors and collectors respectively, so to be nominated and appointed, shall serve and execute the said offices and employments respectively from the 25th day of *June* in each year, for one whole year next ensuing, and till other such officers shall be so nominated and appointed in their room: And in case any person, so nominated or appointed, shall happen to die or remove out of the said parish or place, for which he was so appointed surveyor or collector as aforesaid, before his year is expired, or shall refuse or neglect to take upon him such office; in any of those cases the churchwardens of the parish or place for which such person, so dying, removed, or refusing to act (in case such parish or place be within the said city or suburbs) on the next *Sunday* after such vacancy shall have happened; and the clerk of the peace for the said liberty (in case such vacancy shall happen within the same) at the next general quarter-sessions for the said liberty, or any adjournment previous thereto, shall give such public notice, as herein before mentioned, of such vacancy, and of the day on which such inhabitants as aforesaid of the same parish or place are required to meet to supply the same; and such inhabitants as aforesaid of the same parish or place shall and may, and are hereby required to meet, on the day for which such notice shall be so given, in the vestry of the same parish, or in such other proper place as aforesaid, and then and there they, or the major part of them, shall nominate and appoint some other substantial householder of the same parish or place, liable to serve parish offices as aforesaid, to supply such vacancy along with the other surveyor or collector (as the case may happen to be) of the same parish or place, till the annual day of election of surveyors and collectors then next ensuing; and to act in the meantime with the same power and authority in all respects, as if such person had been nominated one of the said surveyors at such annual day of election as aforesaid. And it is hereby further enacted, That every person, who shall be so annually nominated and appointed to any such office or employment as aforesaid, or who shall be so nominated and appointed in the room of any

In Case of Death, &c. others to be chosen.

other person so dying, removed, or refusing to act, shall, within ten days after such appointment, accept of such office or employment to which he shall be so appointed in pursuance of this act, and signify such his acceptance by writing under his hand, in the public book to be kept for the purpose of entering the accounts of such surveyors in each of the said parishes and places; and if any person, so nominated and appointed, shall neglect or refuse so to accept of the office or employment to which he shall be so appointed in pursuance of this act,

Penalty of Refusal.

such person, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit the sum of 5*l.* to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned, and to be paid to the acting surveyor or surveyors of the same parish, to go and be applied for and towards the expense of lighting and maintaining the lamps in the parish or place for which such person hath so neglected or refused to serve.

Extraparochial Places to be annexed to certain parishes for the purposes of this Act.

And it is hereby further enacted, That so much of the street called *New-Street*, otherwise *Cumberland-Row*, as is deemed to be extraparochial, shall be construed and taken to be within the parish of *St. Martin, Coney-Street*, in the said city, for all the purposes of this act, and shall be within the survey of the surveyors of the said parish of *St. Martin*, herein before mentioned; and that the place called *Mint-Yard*, and so much of the street called *Lendal*, as is deemed to be extraparochial, shall be construed and taken to be within the parish of *St. Wilfred* in the said city, for all the purposes of this act, and shall be within the survey of the surveyors of the said parish of *St. Wilfred* herein before mentioned, in the same manner as if the said respective places had been anciently within the said respective parishes: But that to all other purposes to which this act doth not extend, the said respective places, or so much thereof as is or are now extraparochial, shall from henceforth continue and remain as if this act had not been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rates to be made by the Surveyors for providing and lighting Lamps.

And it is hereby further enacted, That from and after the said 25th day of *June*, 1763, the several persons who shall be nominated and appointed surveyors of the said respective parishes and liberty, shall, within fourteen days after they shall be so respectively appointed in every year, meet at some public place within their respective parishes and limits, (notice of every such meeting being always given in their respective parish churches as aforesaid, for the said city and suburbs, the *Sunday* next before such meeting, immediately after divine service,

and in the said sessions-hall, or court-house, for the said liberty, three days before every such meeting; which notice the surveyors of each of the said respective parishes, or one of them, and the constable of the said liberty, are or is hereby required to give or cause to be given) and then and there the said surveyors, or one of them, together with such other parishioners and inhabitants of their said respective parishes, and of the said liberty, respectively, being then assessed to the land-tax at 4*l.* by the year, or upwards, as shall be there assembled, or the major part of them, shall and may, and are hereby empowered and required to make a rate or assessment upon all houses and public or private buildings of every kind, which, at the time of the making of any such rate, are assessed or assessable to the land-tax (courts of justice, hospitals, alms-houses, and work-houses for the poor, only excepted;) and upon all frontsteads, yards, orchards, and gardens, assessed or assessable to the land-tax, situate, lying, and being within the said parishes respectively, and within the said liberty; such rate and assessment to be a charge upon the occupier or occupiers of the premises so rated, in case there be a known occupier or occupiers thereof; and if not, then to be a charge upon the owner or owners thereof respectively; and in case of such public buildings, then to be a charge upon any person or persons who shall act as owner or owners, governor or governors, director or directors thereof respectively, and to be made by an equal pound-rate in proportion as the same premises are or shall be assessed to the land-tax; which rate and assessment, when so made in pursuance of this act, together with a duplicate thereof, shall be signed and confirmed by two or more justices of the peace of the said city and county of the same, for and in respect of the respective parishes in the said city and suburbs, and by two justices of the peace of the said liberty, for and in respect of the said liberty.

To be collected Quarterly.

And it is hereby further enacted, That after such rate or assessment shall be so made and confirmed as aforesaid, one part thereof, so signed and confirmed, shall be kept by the said surveyors, or one of them, and the duplicate thereof, so signed and confirmed, shall be delivered by the said surveyors, or one of them, to the two persons who shall then be collectors, appointed as aforesaid, of the rates and assessments to be made by virtue of this act; and such collectors, or one of them, are hereby required, without any other warrant, to demand and collect quarterly the several sums specified in such rate or assessment, of and from the several persons who ought to pay the same by the true meaning of this act, and to give receipts, in writing under their hands, (if required)

for what they shall so receive; and the same, when so collected and received, shall be paid over quarterly by the said collectors, or one of them, to the then surveyors of the same parish or place for which such rate shall have been made, to be applied as hereafter is directed; which said surveyors shall give receipts, in writing under their hands, to the said collectors for what they shall so receive.

On default of Appointment of Surveyors by Parishes, Justices to appoint.

And it is hereby further enacted, That if in any parish or place, parishes or places, within the said city, suburbs, or liberty aforesaid, no such surveyors shall be appointed in any year, within the time herein before limited and prescribed for that purpose, or such annual rate shall not be made, as is herein before directed, within the time for that purpose herein before limited, then the mayor and any two other justices of the peace of the said city and county of the same, (in case such default shall be in any of the parishes of the said city and suburbs) or any two such justices of the said liberty, (in case such default shall be in any place within the said liberty) shall and may nominate and appoint two of the most substantial inhabitants of the respective parish or place, parishes or places, wherein such default shall be, liable to serve parish offices therein, to be the surveyors for such respective parish or parishes, place or places, till the then next annual day of election of surveyors as aforesaid, which surveyors, so by the said justices to be appointed, shall have the same powers and authority, and shall be subject to the same penalties and forfeitures in all respects, as if they had been nominated by the parishioners and inhabitants of such parish or place as aforesaid; and

And the like in Case of Default of making Rates.

in case such annual rate or assessment shall not be made as aforesaid, for any parish or place, parishes or places, within the said city or suburbs, within the time herein before limited for that purpose, then the said mayor, or any two other justices of the peace of the said city and county of the same, (in case such rate shall be neglected to be made i any of the parishes of the said city or suburbs) or any two justices of the said liberty, (in case such rate shall be so neglected to be made in the said liberty) shall and may, and are hereby authorized and required to make and settle such rates and assessments, as ought to have been made by the said surveyors, in each such parish or place within the said city or suburbs, or liberty aforesaid, by the true meaning of this act; which rates and assessment, so made by the said justices respectively, shall, in those cases, be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, to be demanded, collected, and levied, as if the

same had been made in the manner herein before first mentioned: And such justices respectively shall also, in such cases only, nominate and appoint two substantial inhabitants of such respective parishes and places as aforesaid, to be collectors of the rates so by them to be made as aforesaid; and such surveyors and collectors, so by them to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall and are hereby required to take upon them the said offices respectively, and to execute the same in all respects as if they had been nominated by such parishes and places respectively, on pain of forfeiting the like penalties as are herein before inflicted for neglecting or refusing to execute such offices respectively, upon the nomination of the said respective parishioners and inhabitants thereto.

And it is hereby further enacted, That if any person or persons, by whom any such notice ought to be given as aforesaid, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to give, or cause to be given, such notice in the proper parish church of the said city and suburbs, or in such sessions-hall, or by the constable for the said liberty, as is herein before directed or required, or to assess or collect such rates and assessments as aforesaid, being thereunto appointed as aforesaid, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, to be levied and recovered as herein after mentioned, to be applied towards the expense of lighting the lamps in the parish or place in respect whereof such offence shall be committed.

Penalty for not giving Notice.

And it is hereby further enacted, That in case any person or persons, so rated and assessed as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum or sums of money at which he, she, or they shall be so rated or assessed, for the space of four days after the same shall be demanded as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said collectors respectively, by warrant under the hands and seals of two or more of the justices of the peace within whose jurisdiction the party or parties so neglecting or refusing shall respectively reside, to levy the money, so refused or neglected to be paid, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons so refusing or neglecting, together with all the costs and charges of such distress and sale, rendering the overplus (if any be) to the owner or owners of such goods and chattels.

Rates to be levied by Distress and Sale of Goods.

And it is hereby further enacted, That in case any money, received by any such collector or collectors, by virtue of any such rate or assessment, shall at any time be lost by the insolvency of any such collector or col-

Losses and Deficiencies to be made up by an Assessment.

lectors, then a new or additional assessment or assessments shall be made by the surveyors for the time being, and parishioners of the same parish, or inhabitants of the said liberty, where such loss shall happen, or the major part of them, at a public meeting to be by them held for that purpose, (such notice having been first given thereof by such surveyors as aforesaid) for the supplying and making up such loss or deficiency, and also the charges necessarily occasioned by or on account of the same.

Provision, in Case of Houses let in several small Tenements.

And whereas several houses in the said city and suburbs, and in the said liberty, are, by the landlords or owners thereof, let out in divers tenements to several tenants, whereby it is difficult to rate and assess such houses, or to recover such rates and assessments when made, for remedy whereof be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners of all such houses or tenements, which shall be so let to or occupied by two or more tenants, shall and may be rated and assessed in and towards any annual rate or assessment to be made, as herein before directed; and the sum or sums, at which the respective owners of such houses or tenements shall be so rated, shall be demanded of, and shall be liable to be paid by, any two or more of the occupiers of any part or parts of such houses or tenements: And in case any occupier or occupiers of any part of such houses or tenements shall refuse or neglect to pay the same for the space of four days after the same shall be demanded, then the same, or so much thereof as shall not be so paid, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods or chattels of him, her, or them so refusing, in like manner as other like rates and assessments may be levied and recovered by virtue of this act; and such occupier or occupiers of such houses or tenements, is and are hereby required to pay the sum or sums of money, which shall be so rated and assessed on the owner or owners thereof, in pursuance of this act; and such occupier or occupiers is and are hereby authorized to deduct the same out of his, her, or their rent, (unless there be an actual agreement between them and their respective landlords to the contrary) and the said landlords, both mediate and immediate, according to their respective interests, are hereby required to allow such deductions and payments upon receipt of the residue of their rents; and every tenant paying such assessment or assessments, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much money as the said assessment or assessments shall amount unto, in the same manner as if the same had been actually paid to such person or persons to whom his, her, or their rent should have been due and payable, so as there

be no such agreement between such respective tenants and their landlords to the contrary.

In case of Occupiers removing, Rates to be proportioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person or persons shall come into, or occupy any house, ground, or tenement, chargeable with any assessment by virtue of this act, out of or from which any other person, so assessed, shall be removed, or which, at the time of making such assessment, was empty or unoccupied, that then every person so removing from, and every person so coming into or occupying the same, shall be liable to pay to such assessment in proportion to the time that such person occupied the same respectively, in the same manner, and under the like penalty of distress, as if such person so removing had not removed, or such person so coming in or occupying had been originally rated in such assessment; which said proportion, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by two or more justices of the peace within whose jurisdiction such assessment shall be due and payable.

Surveyors to contract for Lamps, &c.

And it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said surveyors of the said respective parishes within the said city and suburbs, and for the said surveyors of the said liberty, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners of such respective parishes, and of the inhabitants of the said liberty, respectively assembled at a public meeting, (after notice thereof, given as aforesaid, three days before such meeting) to contract with any person or persons for the lamps herein before directed to be provided in each of the said parishes and places respectively, and for proper irons and posts for fixing the same on, and for finding and providing the said lamps with all requisite and necessary materials; and for lighting, attending, dressing, and repairing the same, according to the tenor and purport of this act, for any time not exceeding one year, so as ten days notice at least be given by writing, to be fixed up at the Guildhall in the said city, for the said city and suburbs, and at the sessions-hall of the said liberty, for the same liberty, for all persons willing to undertake the lighting of the streets, lanes, and public ways of such respective parishes and places, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, to make proposals for that purpose to the said surveyors, at a certain time and place in such notice to be mentioned.

And for lighting the same.

With power to discharge for Misbehaviour.

Provided, That any person so employed by such surveyors shall and may at any time be discharged, for misbehaviour or neglect of duty, by the said surveyors,

or by the said parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish or place for which he shall be so employed, or the major part of them, assembled at any public meeting; and that any person or persons may be employed as aforesaid, in the room of the person so discharged; and any such discharge, being made or confirmed by such parishioners and inhabitants, shall and is hereby declared to be a determination of such contract as to any such person so discharged: And in case any differences shall arise between such surveyors, or such parishioners and inhabitants, and any person so discharged for misbehaviour or neglect of duty, concerning such contract, or concerning the money which shall have become due to him before such discharge, the same shall be heard by any two justices of the peace (one of them being of the quorum) within whose jurisdiction such difference shall arise, who shall make such adjudication of the matters in dispute, as shall appear to them to be just: And in case there be no appeal, or if, upon an appeal to the next quarter-sessions, the sentence of the said justices be there confirmed, such sentence shall be final and conclusive to all intents.

Surveyors' Accounts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said respective surveyors, for the said respective parishes and places, shall keep proper books of accounts, in which shall be duly and fairly entered, from time to time, all the money by them respectively received, paid, and disbursed, under or in pursuance of this act, distinguishing the times when, and of whom, by whom, to whom, and on what account, such money shall be so received, paid, and disbursed; which books shall and may be produced to, and inspected by, the parishioners and inhabitants of the respective parishes and places concerned therein, at any public meeting to be held in pursuance of this act: And the said respective surveyors, and also the respective collectors of the said rates and assessments, and every person who shall receive any money, by virtue of this act, for the purposes aforesaid, shall, from time to time, and as often as the parishioners and inhabitants of the respective parishes and places aforesaid, assembled at any public meeting for the purposes aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall require, or at least once in the year, and within fourteen days after new surveyors and collectors shall be chosen, make and render to such respective parishioners and inhabitants so assembled, or the major part of them, a true and perfect account (to be confirmed by the oath of such person or persons, or upon his or their solemn affirmation, (if he or they be of the people called Quakers) which oath or affirmation, the mayor, or any one justice of the peace of the said city and county of the same, and any justice of the said

liberty, respectively, is hereby authorized and required to administer, of all sums of money by such person or persons collected or received, or which shall have come to their hands respectively, or which shall have been rated and assessed as aforesaid, and not received, and all other matters and things committed to their charge, by virtue or under the authority of this act; and shall pay and deliver all the money which shall remain in their hands respectively, at the time of such accounts, to the acting surveyors then appointed by virtue of this act, and acting for the parish or place, to whose use such money ought to be applied: And in case any such surveyor, collector, or other person, shall refuse or neglect to account for and pay all such money accordingly, every such surveyor, collector, or other person, so refusing or neglecting, shall, for every such offence, refusal, or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of 40*l.* and any two or more justices of the peace, (one being of the quorum) within whose jurisdiction such money ought to be so accounted for and paid, shall and may cause all and every such sum and sums of money, as shall so remain in the hands of each such surveyor, collector, or other person or persons, at the time of such account as aforesaid, as also the said penalty or sum of 40*l.* to be, from time to time, levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of each such surveyor, collector, or other person or persons respectively, rendering to the owner the overplus (if any) after the charges of such distress and sale deducted; and in case no sufficient distress can be found, then such justices shall and may commit each such surveyor, collector, or other person or persons respectively, to the common jail, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he or they shall have made a true and perfect account and satisfaction, or shall have compounded and agreed to and with the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish or place concerned in such account, assembled as aforesaid, or the major part of them, (who are hereby authorized to compound for the same) for so much as upon the said account shall appear to be remaining in their hands respectively, and until he or they shall have delivered up to the said then acting surveyors, all the books of accounts and vouchers relating to the premises; which said penalty or forfeiture of 40*l.* when recovered, and also the sum and sums of money so unaccounted for and levied as aforesaid, or compounded and agreed for as aforesaid, shall be paid to the acting surveyor or surveyors of the parish or place concerned in such account, to go and be applied for and towards the expense of lighting and maintaining the lamps in such parish or place.

Penalty for not accounting.

Application of the Rates. And it is hereby further enacted, That the money to be raised and levied by such rates and assessments as aforesaid, shall be applied for the uses and purposes for which such rates and assessments are hereby directed to be made, and for no other use whatsoever: And in case the money to be collected in one year, by virtue of this act, shall not be sufficient to answer the purposes for which the same was so assessed and collected, such deficiency shall be supplied by the assessment for the next ensuing year: And in case, at the end of any one year, and the closing the accounts of the said year, any surplus of the money to be raised for that year, by such assessment to be made, by virtue and under the authority of this act, shall remain over and above what shall have been issued and applied, pursuant to and for the purposes of this act, such surplus shall, from time to time, as the same shall happen to arise, be paid and applied towards the succeeding year's expense, for the purposes before mentioned.

Property of the Lamps, in whom vested. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the property of the lamps fixed up, and to be fixed up, in the said city and suburbs, at the public expense, shall be vested in the churchwardens for the time being, of the several and respective parishes within the said city and suburbs, for the use of the inhabitants of such respective parishes: And the property of the lamps fixed up, and to be fixed up, in the said liberty, at the expense of the inhabitants of the said liberty, shall be vested in the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church within the said liberty, for the use of the inhabitants of the said liberty: And such churchwardens, and the said dean and chapter, respectively, are hereby authorized to bring actions and prosecute indictments for stealing, taking away, breaking, spoiling, or extinguishing the same: And if any person or persons shall steal any such lamps, or any part thereof, or the furniture thereof, or any part thereof, and shall be duly convicted thereof at any quarter-sessions of the peace to be held for the said city of York and county of the same, or for the said liberty, respectively, such person or persons shall and may be punished by whipping, or by fine and imprisonment for any time not exceeding six months.

Penalty of stealing Lamps.

Penalty of wilfully breaking, throwing down, spoiling, or extinguishing Lamps. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously take away, break, throw down, spoil, or extinguish any Lamp that is or shall be hung out or set up to enlighten any street, lane, or public way in

the said city, suburbs, or liberty, or shall wilfully damage the posts, irons, or other furniture thereof, every person so offending therein, and being thereof convicted by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before one or more justice or justices of the peace acting for the jurisdiction within which such offence shall be committed, shall, for the first offence, forfeit the sum of 40*s.* for each lamp so taken away, broken, thrown down, extinguished, or otherwise damaged; and, for the second offence, the sum of 4*l.*, and for the third, and every other offence, the sum of 6*l.* to be levied and recovered as hereafter mentioned, and to be paid to the surveyors of the parish or place where the offence shall be committed, to be applied towards lighting and maintaining the lamps of such parish or place; and in case no sufficient distress can be found, then such justice or justices shall and may, and is and are hereby authorized and required to commit the person or persons, so offending, to the common jail, for any time not exceeding three months, or until such penalty or penalties shall be paid.

Penalty of Damage by Carelessness.

And it is hereby further enacted, That in case any person or persons shall carelessly, negligently, or accidentally break, throw down, or otherwise damage or extinguish any of the said lamps so hung out and set up, or to be hung out and set up as aforesaid, or the irons, posts, or other furniture thereof, and shall not immediately, upon demand, make satisfaction for the damage done thereto, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for any one or more of the said justices, within whose jurisdiction such damage shall be done, upon complaint to him or them thereof made by any one or more credible person or persons, to summon the person or persons who shall be so complained of for doing such damage as aforesaid, and upon hearing the allegations and proofs of both parties, or upon non-appearance of the person or persons so complained of, to award to the party to whom such damage shall be done, such sum of money as shall appear to such justice or justices to be a full and adequate compensation for such damage, to be paid by the person or persons doing such damage; and in case of refusal or neglect, to pay any sum of money so awarded within three days after the same shall be demanded, such justice or justices shall and may, by warrant under his or their hand and seal, or hands and seals, cause so much money to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons against whom such complaint shall be made, as the said sum so awarded, together with the charges of such warrant and distress shall amount to, and the sum so awarded shall be paid

thereout to the surveyors of the parish or place where such damage shall happen, to be applied towards lighting and maintaining the lamps in such parish or place; and the overplus, (if any shall be) after deducting the costs and charges of such warrant and distress, shall be returned to the owner of such goods and chattels; and, in case no sufficient distress can be found, such justice or justices shall and may, by like warrant, commit the person or persons, so neglecting or refusing to pay the sum or sums so to be awarded as aforesaid, to the common jail, there to remain until he, she, or they shall make such satisfaction as aforesaid, or for any time not exceeding the space of ten days.

Spouts. And be it hereby further enacted, That the owners of all houses, shops, warehouses, or other edifices or buildings whatsoever, now adjoining or contiguous to, or which shall adjoin or be contiguous to, any street, lane, or public way within the city, suburbs, or liberty aforesaid, (except the cathedral church of the said liberty, and also except as herein after is excepted) and the owners and governors of the meeting-houses, halls, and public buildings, and the churchwardens of each parish church within the said city and suburbs, shall, on or before the 29th day of *September*, 1763, or within six months after any such house, shop, warehouse, or other building shall be finished, shall, from time to time, and at all times thereafter, cause all the rain and snow-water to be conveyed from the roofs, eaves, cornishes, and penthouses of all such houses, shops, warehouses, edifices, churches, meeting-houses, halls, and public buildings, to the bottoms of all such houses, shops, warehouses, churches, meeting-houses, halls, edifices, and buildings respectively, and so into the common channels or drains by proper and sufficient pipes to be fixed to the sides of such houses, shops, warehouses, edifices, churches, meeting-houses, halls, and buildings respectively; or otherwise that the respective owners of all such houses, shops, warehouses, and other edifices and buildings, shall cause all such rain and snow-water to be conveyed from the roofs, eaves, cornishes, and penthouses of such houses, shops, warehouses, edifices, and buildings respectively as aforesaid, into their own respective private grounds; and in case any owner of any such house, shop, warehouse, or other edifice or building, or the churchwardens, owners, or governors of such meeting-houses and halls, shall refuse or neglect so to do, for the space of forty days after the time herein before limited for that purpose, every person, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 10*l.* to be recovered and levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers, of such house, shop, warehouse, or

other edifice or building, where such default shall happen to be, the said sum of 10*l.* or so much thereof as shall be necessary to be applied in the making, fixing, or repairing such pipes as aforesaid, and the surplus thereof to be returned to the person or persons upon whose goods the same shall be levied: And it shall and may be lawful to and for the tenant or tenants, occupier or occupiers, of any such house, shop, warehouse, or other edifice or building, to fix up and repair such pipes, from time to time, and to defalk and retain the charges and expenses thereof, and also any money which shall or may be levied upon the goods of any such tenant or occupier as aforesaid, by way of penalty for not fixing or repairing such pipes, out of the next rent or rents payable for the same houses, shops, warehouses, or other edifices or buildings respectively; and every owner, proprietor, or landlord thereof, is hereby required to allow the same in such manner as herein before-mentioned, concerning the rates and assessments, herein before directed to be charged in certain cases upon the owners, and to be paid by, and recoverable from, the occupiers of any houses or tenements as aforesaid; and the churchwardens of such respective parish churches shall and may charge, in their accounts, the expense of so conveying such water from any such parish church, and raise, levy, and recover the same by an assessment upon the inhabitants of their respective parishes, as other church assessments are or may be raised, levied, and recovered.

Places excepted at present.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained, with respect to the fixing such pipes, or conveying away such rain and snow-water as aforesaid, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the owners or occupiers of any house, shop, warehouse, or other edifice or building, now erected or built in the streets and places within the said city and suburbs hereafter mentioned; that is to say, *St. Martin's-Lane; Barker-Lane; Tanner-Row;* the *Water Lanes; Walmgate,* and the streets, lanes, or passages on each side of *Walmgate;* without *Walmgate-Bar; Hungate,* and the streets, lanes, or passages from thence to *Peaseholme-Green* and *Fossgate; Peaseholme-Green; St. Andrewgate;* the church-yard adjoining thereto; *Spen-Lane; Oldwark; Swinegates; High Jubbergate; Silver-Street; Newgate-Street; Barker-Hill,* and without *Monk-Bar; Gilly-gate; Coffee-Yard; Lendal-Hill,* and the lanes or passages leading to the river of *Ouse,* from *Coney-Street, North-Street,* and *Skeldergate;* but that nevertheless any house, shop, warehouse, or other edifice or building, hereafter to be erected or built in any of the said last-mentioned

But not to extend to Houses hereafter to be built there.

streets or places, shall have the rain and snow-water conveyed from the roofs, eaves, cornishes, or penthouses thereof respectively, in the same manner as the same ought to be conveyed therefrom by the true meaning of this act, if such houses, shops, warehouses, or other edifices or buildings were erected or built in any of the principal streets of the said city; and every owner of such new-erected house, shop, warehouse, or other edifice or building, not conforming hereto, shall be subject and liable to the penalties and forfeitures herein before inflicted for the like offence, to be levied, recovered, and applied as herein before-mentioned.

Chairmen and Hackney Coachmen to be licensed.

And for the better regulating and governing the chairmen and hackney-coachmen of the said city of York, suburbs, and liberty, it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the mayor and aldermen of the said city, or any two or more of them, (whereof the mayor for the time being, or his deputy, or the senior alderman, to be one) at the Guildhall of the said city, and any two justices of the peace for the said liberty, (whereof the said dean or one of the residentiaries of the said church of St. Peter to be one) at the sessions-hall or court-house of the said liberty, are hereby authorized and required, on the first *Thursday* in *July*, 1763, and on the first *Thursday* in *July* in every year following, to license, by writing under their hands and seals, without stamp, every person residing within their respective jurisdictions, and now keeping any coach or chaise, or other such wheel carriage, for hire, or any sedan chair for hire; and every other person so residing, and having a settlement within the said city, suburbs, or liberty, respectively, who shall apply for a license to carry or keep a sedan chair for hire, or to keep and drive any coach, chaise, or other such wheel carriage for hire within the said city, suburbs, or liberty, respectively, and who shall leave a note, in writing, of his or their name or names, and place or places of abode, two days at the least before the day of granting such licenses in each year; such note of every such person so applying, and residing in the said city or suburbs, to be left with the common clerk of the said city; and such note of every such person so applying, and residing within the said liberty, to be left with the clerk of the peace of the same liberty: For every of which licenses there shall be paid to the common clerk of the said city, by every respective chairman, coachman, and driver of any such carriage, residing in the said city or suburbs, the sum of 1*s.* and to the clerk of the peace of the said liberty, by every respective chairman, coachman, and driver of any such carriage, residing in the said liberty,

the sum of 1*s*. And the said licenses, and every of them, shall be granted to continue for and during the term of one year from the date of such respective license, and no longer.

After the first Thursday in July, 1763, no Chairman or Coachman to ply for Hire without license.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first *Thursday* in *July*, 1763, no person or persons shall presume to keep, or carry, or drive, or ply with, or let to hire by the hour or day, or otherwise, any coach, chaise, or other such wheel carriage, sedan chair, within the said city, suburbs, or liberty, without such license first had as aforesaid, upon pain to forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of 13s. 4d.

Penalty, 13s. 4d.

And it is hereby further enacted, That the said mayor and aldermen, or any two of them, (whereof the said mayor, his deputy, or the said senior alderman, to be one) and the said two justices of the peace for the said liberty, (whereof the said dean, or one of the said residentiaries, to be one) within their respective jurisdictions, shall, from time to time, order some figure or mark of distinction to be plainly and distinctly made upon both the doors of every such coach, chaise, or other wheel carriage as aforesaid, and on the back of every such chair, by the owner or keeper of every such coach, chaise, or other such wheel carriage, or chair, in the most conspicuous and convenient manner to be taken notice of; and that no person shall ply with, or carry for hire, any chair, or ply with, or drive for hire, any coach, chaise, or other such wheel carriage, within the said city, suburbs, or liberty, other than such as shall be so marked; nor shall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface, the mark or figure which shall be so ordered to be made, from time to time, upon any such chaise or other such wheel carriage or chair, on pain of forfeiting any sum not less than 20*s*. and not exceeding 3*l*. for every such offence. Provided nevertheless, That any person may drive for hire any coach, chaise, or other wheel carriage, or carry for hire any chair, which any person or persons shall keep for his, her, or their own private use, although the same be not licensed as aforesaid, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Coaches and Chairs to be marked.

None to be used for Hire but such as are marked.

Penalty.

Rates of Chairs and Hackney Coaches and Chaises.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first *Thursday* in *July*, 1763, no chairman, carrying any chair, licensed, or to be licensed, by virtue of this act, shall presume

to take, ask, or demand more than the sum of 6*d.* before ten of the clock at night, or 1*s.* after that hour, for any one fare, from any place within the walls of the said city, or within the said liberty, to any other place within the walls of the same city, or within the said liberty, or to the castle of York, or from the castle of York to any place within the walls of the said city, or within the said liberty, or from any place wihout any of the bars or posterns of the same city, to any other place without the same bar or postern, being within the suburbs of the said city, whether any such fare be long or short; nor from any place within the walls of the said city or within the said liberty, to any place without any of the said bars or posterns, not exceeding half a mile the one from the other; nor for any fare from any place without any such bar or postern, to any place within the walls of the said city, or within the said liberty, to any distance not exceeding half a mile the one place from the other: And if any such fare, from any part of the said city or liberty, into any part of the said suburbs, or from any part of the said suburbs into any part of the said city or liberty, or from any part of the said suburbs without any bar or postern to any other part of the said suburbs without any other bar or postern, shall exceed half a mile, then such chairman shall and may demand and take, before ten of the clock at night, 1*s.* and after that hour 1*s.* 6*d.* for such fare, and no more: And no such chairman shall demand or take more than the sum of 1*s.* for the first hour waiting and carrying, including his fare, and 6*d.* for the like for every hour after, till ten of the clock at night; nor more after ten of the clock at night than 1*s.* 6*d.* for the first hour waiting and carrying, including his fare, and 1*s.* for the like for every hour after: And that no driver of any such coach, chaise, or other wheel carriage, for hire, herein before directed to be licensed as aforesaid, shall presume to take, ask, or demand, in the day-time, or before ten of the clock at night, for any one fare, from any one part of the said city, suburbs, or liberty, to any other place in the said city or the suburbs thereof, or in the said liberty, more than the sum of 1*s.* or after ten of the clock at night more than the sum of 1*s.* 6d. nor shall demand or take more than 1*s.* 6*d.* for the first hour waiting, and 1*s.* for every hour after till ten of the clock at night; and if he be called into waiting after ten of the clock at night, then 2s. for the first hour, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for every hour after. Provided always,

Proviso. That no such chairman or driver shall be required or obliged to carry any chair, or drive any coach, chaise, or other such carriage, farther than the extent of the suburbs of the

said city, on any side thereof, for the rates herein before mentioned, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

What time, and how long, Chairmen may be detained in each fare.

Provided also, That such person, as any such chairman shall at any time carry, may cause the said chairman to stop as often as he or she shall require, so as such person do not detain such chairman above the space of ten minutes in every sixpenny fare, or twenty minutes in every twelvepenny fare, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Penalty of refusing to accept the Rates aforesaid, or giving abusive language.

And it is hereby further enacted, That in case any chairman, or driver of any coach, chaise, or other such carriage, shall refuse to carry any such fare, or wait and carry by the hour for the prices or sums of money above-mentioned, or shall exact, demand, or take more for his fare, hire, or waiting and carrying, than the several rates by this act allowed, or shall utter any abusive language, or offer any other insult to any person he so carries, such chairman, or driver, so offending, and being thereof convicted, (by the oath of one or more credible witness, or witnesses, before the mayor, or any two other justices of the peace of the same city, or for any like offences committed within the said liberty, before any two justices of the same liberty) shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of 10*s.* to be levied and recovered in the manner aforesaid, and to be applied to the use of the poor of the parish where such offence shall be committed.

Complaints to be heard in a summary manner.

And it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the mayor of the said city, for the time being, or any two other justices of the peace, (one being of the quorum) for the said city and county of the same, to hear and determine, in a summary manner, any offences which are made subject to, and punishable by, any penalties or forfeitures by virtue of this act, and which shall be committed within the said city or suburbs thereof; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for any two justices of the peace of the said liberty, to hear and determine any such offences as aforesaid, which shall be committed within the said liberty; and such mayor and justices, respectively, are hereby authorized and required, upon information or complaint within one month after such offence committed, to summon the party or parties accused, and after oath made of the commission of any of the offences above-mentioned, by one or more credible witness or witnesses, to issue a warrant or warrants for apprehending the

party or parties so offending; and upon the appearance, or contempt of the party accused in not appearing, to proceed to the examination of the witness or witnesses, upon such oath or affirmation, respectively, as aforesaid, (which oath or affirmation such mayor and justices respectively are hereby impowered to administer) and to give such judgment or determination as shall be just and conformable to the true meaning of this act; and where the party accused shall be convicted of such offence upon such examination, or upon his or her own confession, and shall not give notice in writing of his or her intention to appeal from such sentence or determination, according to the proviso herein after contained, such justices respectively shall and may, and are hereby required to levy the penalty or penalties hereby inflicted for such offence or offences, in the manner directed by this act; and all constables, and other peace officers within their respective limits, are hereby injoined and required duly to obey and execute all warrants of such justices, from time to time to be granted and delivered to them, for the purposes aforesaid.

Application of Penalties. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures by this act incurred and imposed, the manner of recovering and levying whereof is not otherwise hereby particularly directed, shall be levied and recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, by warrant under the hand and seal, or hands and seals, of the mayor of the said city for the time being, or any two other justices of the peace (one being of the quorum) for the said city and county of the same, where any such offence shall be committed within the said city, or the suburbs thereof; and under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace of the said liberty, where such offence shall be committed within the said liberty; and that all the costs and charges of such distress and sale shall, in like manner, be raised and levied, together with such penalties and forfeitures, and the overplus (if any) of the money to be raised by the sale of such goods and chattels shall be returned to the owner thereof; and such penalties and forfeitures, when recovered, (the application whereof is not herein before particularly directed) shall be paid and applied as follows: that is to say, one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the acting surveyors of the parish or place wherein such offence shall be committed, or one of them, to be applied towards the charges of enlightening the streets, lanes, and public ways of such parish or place where such offence shall be committed.

Provided also, That if any person or persons shall find him, her, or themselves aggrieved by, or remain unsatisfied in the judgment of the said justices, or by any rate or assessment made in pursuance of this act, then such person and persons shall and may, by virtue of this act, complain or appeal to the justices of the peace at the next quarter sessions to be held for the said city of York and county of the same, with respect to any such rate or conviction to be made or had within the said city of York or the county of the same city, and to the justices of the peace at the next quarter sessions to be held for the said liberty, with respect to any such rate or conviction to be made or had within the said liberty; which justices, at their said respective sessions, are hereby impowered to summon and examine witnesses upon oath, and finally to hear and determine the matter of such complaint or appeal; and, in case of conviction, to issue a warrant or warrants for the levying and enforcing the payment of the said penalties and forfeitures, by the ways and means before-mentioned, together with such costs and charges to the party, in whose favour such appeal shall be determined, as the justices in their said sessions shall order and direct. *Appeal to the Sessions.*

And it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such of the parishioners and inhabitants of any of the parishes within the said city or the suburbs thereof, and such of the inhabitants of the said liberty, respectively, as are hereby impowered to nominate and appoint surveyors for the purposes aforesaid, being assembled at any public meeting of such parish or place, (public notice being given thereof in the parish church of such parish or place in the said city or suburbs, on the Sunday next before such meeting, immediately after divine service, and at the sessions-hall for the said liberty, in manner as aforesaid) or the major part of them so assembled, (if they, or the major part of them, shall think fit) to contract and agree, or to impower the surveyors of such parish or place to contract and agree with any person or persons, by the year or otherwise, for sweeping, cleansing, and carrying away all the dirt and soil out of all the streets, lanes, and public ways of such parish or place, pursuant to this act; and also to contract and agree, by the year or otherwise, with any able and proper man or men to patrole the streets, lanes, or public ways of any such parish or place, respectively, in the night-time, as a watchman or watchmen, for the prevention of fires, burglaries, robberies, and other outrages, so as each such contract be for no longer *Power for the majority of the Inhabitants, if they think fit, to appoint Scavengers and Watchmen for their own Parishes, and to make Rates for those purposes.*

time than one year, and so as ten days notice, in writing, be hung up in the Guildhall aforesaid for the said city and suburbs, and in the sessions-hall aforesaid for the said liberty, for all persons willing to contract for the same to make their proposals: And for the raising money to pay such scavenger or scavengers, watchman or watchmen, one or more rate or assessment, rates or assessments, shall and may be made and confirmed by such persons, and upon all such tenements and persons, and in such manner, and with such notice first given of the making thereof, as is and are herein before directed to be made for lighting the streets, lanes, and public ways of the said city, suburbs, and liberty; and such rate or rates, assessment or assessments, so made and confirmed, shall and may be collected, levied, and recovered by the same collectors, in the same manner, by the like ways and means, and with the same powers and provisions for making up deficiencies, and in all other respects as such other rates or assessments are herein before directed to be levied and recovered: And such surveyors and collectors, and all other persons, who shall or may receive any money, by virtue of any such rate or assessment, for a scavenger or scavengers, watchman or watchmen, as aforesaid, shall account for the same in like manner, and under the like penalties and forfeitures, respectively, as are herein before enacted and directed concerning such other rates and assessments as aforesaid; and the respective justices, having power to compel such surveyors, collectors, and other persons to account for the money by them received on account of such rate or assessment, for providing, maintaining, and lighting such lamps, shall have the same powers, in all respects, of compelling such surveyors, collectors, and other persons, to account for the money by them received or had, in case of any such rate or assessment being so made for a scavenger or scavengers, watchman or watchmen, as aforesaid; and also to pay and deliver up such money, and all vouchers, books, and papers relating thereto, according to the order of such justices; and that such scavenger or scavengers, watchman or watchmen, shall and may be discharged by such surveyors as aforesaid, for misbehaviour or neglect of duty, which discharge shall be a determination of such contract: And all differences which may arise concerning such contract, or concerning any money pretended to be due thereupon, shall be heard and determined by two justices of the peace in the same manner, and with the same liberty of appeal, as the like differences concerning contracts relating to such lamps may be heard and determined, as herein before mentioned; and in case of no appeal, or of a confirmation of such sentence at the next quarter-sessions, such sentence shall be final and conclusive to all intents.

Distress not to be deemed unlawful for defect of form.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any distress shall be made for any sum or sums of money due on account of any assessment to be made by virtue of this act, the distress itself shall not be deemed to be unlawful, on account of any defect or want of form in such assessment, or in the warrant of distress thereupon; nor shall the party or parties distraining be deemed a trespasser or trespassers, *ab initio*, on account of any irregularity committed or suffered after such distress; but the party or parties aggrieved thereby shall and may recover only a satisfaction for the special damage he, she, or they shall have sustained thereby, with full costs of suit: Provided nevertheless, That no plaintiff or plaintiffs shall recover in any action, for any such irregularity as aforesaid, if tender of sufficient amends hath been made, by the party or parties distraining, before such action brought.

Power of making Orders for removing Annoyances.

And be it hereby further enacted, That any two or more justices of the peace (one being of the quorum) for the said city of York and county of the same, or for the said liberty of St. Peter, respectively, shall and may, and they are hereby authorized and impowered, upon view or information, from time to time, to make orders for removing any annoyances and obstructions out of any highways, streets, lanes, and passages within the said city and suburbs, or the said liberty, respectively, which cannot be effectually removed by the provisions and clauses herein before contained.

No person liable to a double prosecution.

Provided always, That no person shall be liable to be doubly prosecuted upon this and any former law; but that any person, who shall be convicted by virtue of any former law or statute, for any of the offences aforesaid, shall not also be subject to any prosecution, penalty, or forfeiture, by virtue of this act, for the same offence; and that any person who shall be convicted of any offence by virtue of this act, shall not also be subject to any prosecution for the same offence by virtue of any former law, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Preservation of Rights.

Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to alter, prejudice, impeach, or lessen the legal rights, powers, and privileges of the mayor and commonalty of the said city of York, or of the justices of the peace for the said city of York and county of the same, or of the justices of the peace for the said liberty, respectively, nor to impower the justices for the said city and county of the same,

to exercise any act of jurisdiction within the said liberty, nor to impower the justices for the said liberty to exercise any act of jurisdiction within the said city, or the county of the same, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

One Month's Notice in writing, to be given before any Action be commenced, &c.

And be it further enacted, That no action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons whatsoever, for any matter or thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, until notice, in writing, of such intended action or suit shall have been delivered to him or them, or left at his or their usual place of abode, by the party intending to commence such action or suit, or his or her attorney or agent, one month at least before such action or suit shall be commenced, in which notice shall be clearly and explicitly contained the cause of action which such plaintiff hath, or claimeth to have, against such person or persons, and on the back of which notice shall be indorsed the name of such plaintiff, his attorney or agent; and that no such plaintiff shall recover any verdict, in any such case, where the action shall be grounded on any act or acts done in pursuance, or under colour, of this act, unless it be proved, upon the trial to be had thereupon, that such notice was given as aforesaid; but in default thereof, such defendant or defendants shall recover a verdict, together with his, her, or their full costs of suit.

Amends may be tendered before Actions brought, &c.

And be it hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any such defendant or defendants, within one month next after such notice given as aforesaid, to tender amends to the party complaining, or to his or her agent or attorney, and, in case the same is not accepted, to plead such tender in bar to any action to be brought against him or her, together with the plea of not guilty, and any other plea with leave of the court where such action shall depend; and if, upon issue joined thereon, the jury shall find the amends so tendered to have been sufficient, then they shall give a verdict for the defendant or defendants; and in such case, or in case the plaintiff shall become non-suited, or shall discontinue his or her action, or, in case judgment shall be given for such defendant or defendants upon demurrer, such defendant or defendants shall be intitled to the like costs as he or they would have been intitled to, in case he or they had pleaded the general issue only; and if, upon issue joined, the jury shall find that no amends were tendered, or that the same were not sufficient, and also against the defendant or defendants on such other plea or pleas, then they shall give a verdict for the plaintiff, and such damages as they

shall think proper, which he shall recover together with his or their costs of suit.

No Evidence on Trial of any other Cause of Action than mentioned in such Notice.

And be it further enacted, That no evidence shall be permitted to be given by the plaintiff on the trial of any such action as aforesaid of any cause of action, except such as is contained in the notice hereby directed to be given.

Limitation of Actions.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, then, and in every such case, such action or suit shall be brought within three calendar months next after the cause of action shall arise, and not afterwards, and shall be laid and brought in the city of York, or in the county of York, or in the court of pleas for the said liberty, if the cause of action shall arise in the said liberty, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at the trial to be had thereupon; and if it shall appear to be done in pursuance of this act, or that such action or suit shall be brought after the time herein before limited in that behalf, or in any other county or place than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and upon such verdict, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or actions, suit or suits, or if, upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover double costs, and have such remedy for the same as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any case by law.

General Issue.

Double Costs.

Public Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken in all courts of justice, to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges and justices without specially pleading the same.

(A A) A SCHEDULE, showing the Number of LAMPS to be fixed up and lighted in each parish and place within the City of York, the Suburbs thereof, and the Liberty of St. Peter within the said City, with the Distances at which the same are to be fixed in the principal Streets and Places.

PARISHES.	No. of Lamps. At 40 yards apart.	At distances to be fixed under the act.	Total.
TRINITY, *in Micklegate.*			
Without Micklegate-Bar and Micklegate, both sides of the street	24		
Trinity-Lane, one side		3	27
ST. MARTIN'S, *in Micklegate.*			
Micklegate, both sides of the street	10		
Trinity-Lane, one ditto		2	
St. Martin's-Lane, both sides		2	
Barker-Lane, for ditto		1	
Tanner-Row, ditto		4	19
ALL SAINTS, *in North-Street.*			
Tanner-Row, both sides of the street		3	
North-Street, ditto, and Church-Yard		7	10
ST. JOHN'S, *in North-Street.*			
Micklegate, both sides of the street	7		
North-Street, ditto		3	
Skeldergate, ditto		4	
Fetters-Lane, ditto		2	16
BISHOPHILL JUNIOR.			
Fetters-Lane, both sides of the street		3	
St. Martin's-Lane, for ditto		1	
Bishophill, ditto		3	7
BISHOPHILL SENIOR.			
Skeldergate, both sides of the street		9	9
ST. MICHAEL'S, *in Spurriergate.*			
Ousegate, both sides of the street	9		
Spurriergate, ditto	4		
Jubbergate, for one side		1	
Nessgate, both sides		2	
Coppergate, for one side		1	
First Water-Lane, both sides		3	20

PARISHES.	No. of Lamps. At 40 yards apart.	At distances to be fixed under the act.	Total.
St. Mary's, *in Castlegate.*			
Castlegate, both sides of the street		8	
Coppergate, for one side		1	
Middle Water-Lane, both sides		3	
Far Water-Lane, ditto		3	15
All Saints, *Pavement.*			
Coppergate, both sides of the street, and the south side of the Pavement		5	
High-Ousegate, and the north side of the Pavement	5		10
Peter-the-Little, *in Peter-Lane.*			
Peter-Lane, both sides of the street		3	
Jubbergate, ditto		3	
Feasegate, ditto		2	
High-Ousegate	1		9
St. Sampson's, *in Swinegate.*			
Feasegate, both sides of the street, and round Thursday-Market		5	
Silver-Street, both sides		2	
Jubbergate, ditto		2	
Three-Crane-Lane		1	
Newgate-Street, for one side		1	
Swinegate, both sides Girdlergate, ditto Grape-Lane, one side		5	
Swinegate, both sides (London Carrier's Warehouse		2	
Finkle-Street, ditto		2	20
Christ-Church, *in Colliergate.*			
Petergate and Colliergate, both sides of the street	8		
Great Shambles, ditto		4	
Little Shambles, ditto		2	
St. Andrewgate, ditto		2	
Newgate-Street, ditto		2	
Goodramgate, for ditto		1	
Girdlergate, for ditto		1	20
St. Crux, *in Shambles.*			
Colliergate and Fossgate, both sides of the street		9	
Hosier-Lane, ditto		2	
Great Shambles, ditto		2	
Pavement, ditto		2	15

PARISHES.	No. of Lamps, At 40 yards apart.	At distances to be fixed under the act.	Total.
St. Saviour's, *in St. Saviourgate.*			
St. Saviourgate, both sides of the street		8	
Spen-Lane and Peaseholme-Green, ditto		3	
Hungate, ditto		2	13
St. Cuthbert, *in Peaseholme-Green.*			
Peaseholme-Green, both sides of the street		3	
Hungate and the Lane to Peaseholme-Green, for do.		1	
Aldwork, ditto		4	
Goodramgate, for one side		1	9
St. Andrew's.			
St. Andrewgate, both sides of the street, Church-Yard, and Spen-Lane, ditto		5	5
St. Maurice, *in Monkgate.*			
Monkgate, both sides of the street		6	6
St. John Delpike.			
Aldwork, for one side of the street		1	
Goodramgate, both sides		4	
Uggleforth, ditto		2	7
St. Trinity, *in Goodramgate.*			
Goodramgate, both sides of the street		5	
Petergate, for one side	1		6
St. Michael-le-Belfrey, *in Petergate.*			
Petergate, both sides of the street	19		
Stonegate, ditto	4		
Lop-Lane, ditto	3		
Grape-Lane, ditto		2	
Bootham, one side of the street on the right-hand side		3	31
St. Wilfrid.			
Lop-Lane and Blake-Street, both sides of the street	5		
Blake-Street, one side	2		
Lendal, from Blake-Street to the River, ditto	5		
Ditto, on the east side of the way	4		16
Mint-Yard.			
Blake-Street and Lendal, one side of the street	3		
Mint-Yard, both sides		3	6

PARISHES.	No of Lamps. At 40 yards apart.	At distances to be fixed under the act.	Total.
St. Helen, *St. Helen's-Square.*			
Stonegate and St. Helen's-Square, both sides of the street	6		
Low Swinegate, ditto		3	
Davygate, ditto		6	
Blake-Street, ditto	3		
Lendal, for one side	1		19
St. Martin's, *in Coney-Street.*			
Coney-Street, both sides of the street	14		
Lendal, one side	3		
Jubbergate, for ditto		1	
St. Helen's Square, ditto	1		19
New-Street.			
New-Street, both sides of the street	5		5
St. Giles.			
Bootham, one side of the street on the right hand side		3	
Gillygate, both sides		4	7
St. Dennis, *in Walmgate.*			
Walmgate, both sides of the street		7	7
St. Margaret's, *in Walmgate.*			
Walmgate, both sides of the street		5	5
St. Peter in the Willows, *in Walmgate.*			
Walmgate, both sides of the street		2	2
The Liberty of St. Peter.			
Minster-Yard, from the Gates of the Prebendal House of Stillington to Precentor-Lane		14	
Precentor-Lane		4	
Bookbinder-Lane		1	
Uggleforth, from the Great Gate to the Minster-Yard		4	
Little Alice-Lane		3	
Beddern		3	29

An Act made in the eighth year of King George the first, for the better preventing Abuses committed in Weighing and Packing of Butter in the City of York. Chap. 27.

Preamble. 1. FORASMUCH as butter is one of the chief commodities of the product of several parts of the county of York, and county of the same city, and great quantities thereof are brought into the city of York, from thence to be transported beyond the seas, and otherwise disposed of: And whereas there hath, time out of mind, been within the said city a free market for butter, which for many years, last past, hath been kept in *Micklegate*, in the said city: And whereas the bringing of butter to the said market, where the same was searched and weighed, hath been found to be the most effectual means of preventing the false weighing and packing of butter, and did formerly gain a great reputation, both at home and abroad, to butter brought to the said market; but of late years several farmers of dairies, owners, and other traders in butter, the better to conceal the false weighing and packing of their butter, to be by them disposed of, have neglected to bring the same to the said market to be searched and weighed; by means whereof, not only the traders in the said commodity at home, but foreigners also, have been greatly deceived in the weight, goodness, and soundness thereof, and thereby the said commodity yields not that price, nor is sold in such quantities as otherwise it would be: For remedy whereof, and for the better encouraging the said butter trade, and (in order thereunto) for the better preventing the frauds and abuses in the weighing and packing of butter, may it please your most excellent majesty (at the humble request of the mayor and commonalty of the said city) That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, That from and after the five and twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, Micklegate market aforesaid, or any other part or place of or in the said city (which the mayor and commonalty of the said city shall, from time to time, judge most commodious and convenient, and for that purpose appoint) shall be every day in the week (except Sundays) a free and open market for butter; and that it shall and may be lawful for any person or

After March 25, 1722, Micklegate or any other place in York (at the election of the mayor, &c.) shall every day in the week, except Sundays, be a free market for butter.

persons to buy or sell any butter in the said market without any disturbance; and that from and after the said five and twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, all butter brought to the said city of York, in firkins, half firkins, tubs or other casks, or in pots or other vessels, to be sold, or to be exported or water-born from the said city, or from any part of the river of Ouse, as far as the river of Wharfe, shall be brought to the said market, to be viewed, searched, weighed, and sealed with the seal of the said market, which the proper officer for the time being is hereby required to do; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, or their proper officer for the time being, appointed from time to time, and at all times after the said five and twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, to ask, demand, receive, and take of and from every person and persons that shall bring any butter to the said market, to be searched and weighed, for the searching, weighing, and sealing thereof, the several ancient and accustomed rates and duties hereinafter-mentioned, and no more; that is to say, For every such firkin, half firkin, or other cask or pot, or other vessel of butter as aforesaid, one halfpenny, and so proportionably for any butter put into every tub or vessel, containing any greater quantity of butter than a firkin; and in case of refusal, neglect, or denial of payment, on demand of the said several rates and prices before-mentioned, the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, shall or may detain and make stay of any firkin, half firkin, cask, pot, tub, or vessel of butter, for which the said rates and prices ought to be paid, until they shall be paid and satisfied the same.

All butter brought to York to be sold, exported, &c. shall be weighed, searched, and sealed, at the said market.

Rates to be paid for searching, &c.

On non-payment, &c. may detain any firkin, &c.

2. And for the further prevention of any fraud or abuse in the weight or false packing of butter, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any dairy farmer, owner, or trader, or any other person or persons whatsoever, do or shall from and after the said five and twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, bring any butter in firkins, half-firkins, or other casks, pots, or vessels as aforesaid, to the said city of York, to be sold there, or to be exported or water-born from thence as aforesaid, from any part of the river Ouse, as far as the river of Wharfe, and shall sell or transport

Dairy Farmer &c., selling or transporting butter before it be brought to the market to be viewed, &c., shall forfeit for every firkin, 3s. 4d.

the same before it be brought to the said butter-market, to be there viewed, searched, and weighed, shall upon proof thereof, by one or more credible witness or witnesses upon oath, before any justice of the peace of the said city, or county of the same city, forfeit for every firkin, half firkin, or other cask, pot, or other vessel, the sum of three shillings and fourpence; and in default of payment thereof upon demand, the same shall or may be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by warrant under the hand and seal of any one or more justice or justices of the peace of the said city, and county of the same city, rendering to the offender the overplus (the charges of distraining being first deducted) and the one-half of such forfeitures shall be to the use of the poor people inhabiting within the parish where the offence shall from time to time be committed, to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of and in such parish, and the other half to the informer or informers.

To be levied by Distress.

One-half to the poor where, &c. the other to the Informer.

3. And whereas by an act of parliament made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of the late king Charles the second, intituled, An act for the reforming of the abuses committed in the weight and false packing of butter, the weight thereof is ascertained, and the goodness of the butter is secured, under the pains and penalties therein mentioned, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any firkin, half firkin, or pot or other vessel of butter, which from and after the said five and twentieth day of March, shall be brought to the market aforesaid, by any owner, farmer, or packer of butter, shall be found, upon the searching and weighing thereof, to be faulty in the full quantity or due quality appointed by the said recited act, every such owner, farmer, or packer of butter shall be liable to such pains, penalties, and forfeitures as are mentioned, contained, and expressed in the said recited act, to be levied as aforesaid.

If any firkin, &c. of butter shall be faulty in quantity or quality, the owner shall be liable to the forfeitures in 13 *and* 14 *Car. II. C.* 26.

4. Provided that every prosecution or suit which shall be brought for any offence committed against this act, shall be commenced within four months after the offence committed.

Prosecution to be in four months.

5. Provided always, That the officer or other person to be appointed for the searching, weighing, and sealing of the said firkins,

half firkins, or other casks or pots of butter, shall be appointed by the mayor of the said city for the time being, and shall be sworn at the general quarter sessions to be held for the said city of York, and county of the same, next after Easter-day, yearly, for the due execution of the said office.

The mayor to appoint the Searcher, who shall be sworn at Easter Sessions.

6. Provided also, That if any person or persons shall think him or themselves aggrieved by any determination of any justice or justices of peace, who shall at any time act in pursuance to the power to him given by this act, it shall and may be lawful to and for such person or persons to appeal to the next general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the said city, and county of the same city, the determination whereof shall be final and conclusive to all parties, and they are hereby impowered to award costs to either party, as to them shall seem meet, in respect of such appeal.

Persons aggrieved may appeal to Quarter Sessions, whose determination shall be final.

7. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to compel the bringing to the said market any vessel of butter, which shall contain but the quantity of four pounds of butter, or under, or to make the said vessels liable to the said duty, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall not extend to any vessel containing only four pounds or under.

8. And be it enacted, That in all actions and suits that shall be brought against any person or persons, for what he or they shall do by virtue of the true intent and meaning of this act, the person or persons so sued or molested shall or may plead the general issue of not guilty, and give the special matter in evidence; and in every such case, if the verdict shall pass for such person or persons, or that the plaintiff or plaintiffs be nonsuit therein, or in case such action or suit shall be discontinued, the person so sued shall have his double costs, and shall recover the same, as in cases where costs by law are accustomed to be recovered.

General Issue.

Double Costs.

An Act for Improving the Navigation of the River Ouse, was made in the year 1726-7, and subsequently another Act to amend the same; but as these are not of such general concern as the two former, it may suffice to give a brief extract of the purport of each.

Preamble to the act of 1726-7. WHEREAS the ancient city of York hath been and is yet considerable for it's trade both at home and abroad, and as well the said city and county of the same city, as the county adjoining upon or near unto the river Ouse, in the county of York, hath been much relieved, maintained, and supported by the said river, which of late years, in divers places, hath been filled, choaked, and stopped up with sands and other obstructions, that ships, pinks, keels, boats, lighters, and other vessels cannot without great hazard and difficulty come up to the said city as in times past, which is not only detrimental to trade and the public good, and prejudicial to the said city, but to all traders thereto, and to the owners and occupiers near thereunto; and will be yet more injurious to them, if some speedy remedy or course be not taken and provided for repairing, amending, and making the said river more navigable and passable."

Trustees. For remedy whereof, &c., trustees were appointed, consisting of "the right honourable the lord mayor, recorder, two city counsel, aldermen, and sheriffs of the said city of York for the time being, six of the four-and-twenty being of the privy-council of the said city, twelve of the common-council-men of the said city, that is to say, three of every ward in the said city, to be elected in the council-chamber of the said city, as usual in electing committees for other purposes in the same city." As any vacancies by death, or refusal to act, occur, "the surviving trustees, or the major part of them, shall, from time to time, by writing under their hands and seals, elect and constitute a new trustee or trustees in the place of him or them so dying or refusing to act, so as the vacancy of one of the said privy-council be supplied by one of the said privy-council; and a vacancy of a common-council-man, be supplied by one of the common-council-men of that ward where such vacancy shall happen, and so and in the like manner, from time to time, as any such vacancy shall happen."

Power. The said trustees or the major part of them, or any person nominated "by any writing under their hands and seals," "have full power and authority by this present act, to

cleanse, scour, deepen, open, enlarge, or straiten, and make more navigable the said river Ouse, for ships, pinks, keels, boats, lighters, and other vessels, and from time to time to continue, support, and maintain such navigation; and for the better carrying on, effecting, and continuing thereof from time to time, as they shall think fit, to dig or cut the banks of the said river, and make new or larger trenches, cuts, or passages for water, in, upon, or through the lands or grounds adjoining to, or lying near the said river, as they shall think fit;" "and to build, erect, and make upon the lands in or near the said river, banks, staiths, pens for water, cranes, wharfs, and warehouses, and other works proper and convenient for the navigation of the said river," and "to do all other works, matters, and things, which shall be by them adjudged necessary and convenient, for the better improvement, use, or conveniency of the said navigation, and for the repairing, continuing, and supporting the works so to be made."

Before the trustees "meddle with any of the land, possession, or property of any person or persons, bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate," ("saving only for the surveying, marking, or laying out the ground, or other matter or thing they intend to use for the purposes aforesaid, which it shall and may be lawful for them at convenient time and times to do) shall compound and agree with the owner or owners thereof for such damages as shall be thereby done, or procure some order therein to be made by the commissioners, or any five or more of them for that purpose, in manner and form as is hereafter expressed." *To Compound.*

For ascertaining and adjusting damages, in cases of dispute, commissioners were appointed, with power under the "hands and seals of any five or more of them, to settle and proportion what satisfaction shall be made, and to whom, and how to be divided betwixt landlords and tenants, or any other having any particular interest or estate in any of the premises which shall be damnified or used as aforesaid, for his respective loss or damage." *Commissioners.*

If any person neglect to treat after 20 days notice, the commissioners are to issue precepts for a jury of 24 persons, against whom all persons concerned, have their lawful challenge. The place in question is to be viewed, and notice must be given in writing to the parties concerned, eight days before the jury meet to give their verdict; which verdict is to be binding. The said commissioners are to meet "at *York*, *Selby*, *Cawood*, or *Howden*, and not elsewhere," and for determining differences "at such of the said places as shall be nearest to the place where the controversy or matter to be inquired of shall arise."

Hauling-ways. Boatmen may haul their vessels, by means of winches or other engines; and five or more of the commissioners to appoint what sums to be paid to owners of land, for hauling-ways, and maintaining the same, &c." Master of vessels are answerable for damages done to the towing-paths, or hauling-ways.

Owners of lands to have pleasure-boats. "All owners of, and all and every person or persons occupying any lands, tenements, or hereditaments adjacent or near unto the said river, shall have free liberty to keep or use any boat or vessel, boats or vessels, upon the said river for pleasure."

Owners of boats not to carry Goods or Merchandize, except such for which no toll is laid. "Provided, That the owner or owners of the said boats shall not carry any goods or merchandize in the said boats, except such for which no toll or rate is to laid or paid by this act, and what shall be necessary for the time such boats are used for pleasure." Commissioners must settle damages by a jury.

Rubbish thrown into the River. Any person throwing soil, rubbish, &c. into the river, or laying it in the streets, &c. so as to wash into the river, to forfeit 5*s.* for every offence.

"Commissioners not to interfere with the mayor and commonalty. Not to affect or destroy commission of sewers for Hatfield Chace."

Disputes about the Weight of Goods. If any dispute arise about the weight of goods between any master of a vessel and the trustees, the lord mayor may administer an oath to such master, &c.; and if he refuse to take it, the trustees may weigh the goods at such master's expense; and if he refuse to pay the same, may sell so much of the said goods as will satisfy the same.

The trustees may borrow money on the security of the tolls, which are to be moderated as soon as sufficient money is raised for the purposes of the act.

The commissioners clerk to give security for monies coming into his hands.

The commissioners have power "to assess and rate the prices of all carriage of goods whatsoever water-borne, to be brought unto or carried from the said city of York, or to any other place or places, town or towns, upon or adjoining unto the said river, by any master of a ship, pink, keel, boat, lighter, or other vessel, and to cause the rates and assessments so made to be hung up in some public places, where such ships, pinks, keels, boats, lighters, or other vessels do come from, or to which all persons may resort for their information; and that no such master of a ship, pink, keel, boat, lighter, or other vessel, shall

for the freight or bringing of such goods take above the rates or prices set thereupon, upon pain of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of 40*s.*, to be levied by warrant under the hands and seals of one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said city or riding, where such master of a ship, pink, keel, boat, lighter, or other vessel shall reside, or where such goods shall be brought as aforesaid, to the use of the said trustees."

The trustees or commissioners are not "to stop, hinder, or prejudice the navigation of the river *Dun*, or the new river or cut through which the said river *Dun* falls into the river *Ouse*, commonly called the *New Dutch Cut*, or to hinder the passage of boats, barges, and other vessels through the said river *Dun* and new cut into the said river *Ouse*, nor to prejudice the navigation of *Aire* and *Derwent*."

The undertakers for improving the navigation of the river Dun, may remedy obstructions occasioned by the Ouse.

The commissioners of sewers for the level of Hatfield Chase, have the same power over the proposed new cuts as they had before, by virtue of their commission.

Any action, &c. to be brought within three months after the fact is committed. This act a public act.

By the subsequent act, from and after the 24th of June, 1732, the following duties are to be paid:—on "all and every the goods, wares, and merchandizes, and other commodities carried and conveyed on the said river *Ouse* above *Wharf-Mouth* (except such manure, dung, compost, or lime only, as shall be water-borne, and used and applied in tillage; and also except all timber, stone, and other materials made use of in or about the works necessary for improving of the navigation of the said river) shall pay the tolls or rates following, that is to say, For every ton of wines and groceries, almonds, arrack, brandy, cyder, cyder-eger, hops, fish oil, line oil, florence oil, sevil oil, and turpentine oil, rum, spirits, tobacco, vinegar, bacon, hams, sides, and pork, cases and chests by measure, china, coffee, cork, drugs and medicines, dyers' ware (except logwood, copperas, and allum) flour, glass, (except green glass bottles) haberdashers' wares, household furniture, iron wrought; linen and linen-drapers' wares, lemons, oranges and nuts, leather and calves-skin, mercery-ware, silk and woollen, paper white, and books, gardeners' seeds, salt, tea, and woollen-drapery ware, 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; for every ton of cheese, flax, pewter, soap, marble, bell-metal, brass, battery, and copper, 2*s.*

Duties to be paid.

respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; for every ton of oak bark, corn of all sorts, earthen-ware, green glass bottles, iron cast and unwrought; lead, white and red; paper, cap, white, and brown; grass-seeds, beans and pease, rape-seed, stone, tallow, tin-plates and wire, timber, oak, ash, and elm, 1*s.* respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; for every ton of allum, copperas, logwood, brimstone, bricks, tiles, coals, hemp, hay, lime for building, lead, and turfs, 6*d.* respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; for every firkin, pot, cask, or other vessel of butter, 1*d.* for every hundred of oysters, 1*d.* and that all other goods not herein particularly rated shall pay *ad valorem*, such rates or duties as shall be ascertained by the commissioners."

In case of refusal to pay the tolls, the trustees, &c., may detain any vessel, boat, &c.; and if not redeemed within 10 days, may sell goods out of her, to answer the same and the charges.

Masters of vessels, &c., must enter goods before they are unladen, and give copies of the bills of lading, and pay the tolls before they unlade the vessels, under the penalty of 20*s.* per ton of goods so unladen. If required, bills of lading to be attested on oath.

Trustees may mortgage the tolls so as not to exceed 5 per cent. interest, and not to injure a former mortgage.

The duties to be lessened by the commissioners, after monies borrowed are discharged.

Persons removing to avoid penalties, may be followed and their goods distrained by a warrant from the justices of the district into which they remove.

Casting soil, rubbish, &c., into the river, or laying the same in the streets, &c., subject to a penalty of 5*s.*, to be levied by warrant, &c.; or in case of wanting effects, to be imprisoned till paid; or in case of inability, for any time not exceeding 14 days.

Masters, &c., are liable for the offences of their servants in laying soil, &c.

Justices of the peace for the city, at the quarter sessions, may appoint one or more persons to cleanse the streets, &c., leading to the river, or any rivulets running into the same, and for defraying the charges, an assessment to be made not exceeding 6*d.* in the pound.

In case of non-payment of the said rates for 10 days after demanded, the same may be levied by distress and sale, &c.

Any action, suit, &c., must be brought within six months. The general issue may be pleaded, &c. This act is deemed a public act.

An ACT of PARLIAMENT,

PASSED JULY 9TH, 1812, FOR THE REGISTERING AND SECURING OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS,

IS TO THE FOLLOWING PURPORT.

1st. THAT a *statement* of the real and personal estate, and of the gross annual income, investment, and the general and particular objects of all and every charity and charitable donations, for the benefit of any poor or other persons, in any place in England and Wales, which shall have been founded, benefited, increased, or secured, together with the names of the respective founders or benefactors, and also of the person in whose custody, possession, or control, the deeds, wills, and other instruments, whereby such charities or donations shall have been established, benefited, or increased, &c. may be; and also of the names of the then trustees, feoffees, or possessors of such real or personal estate, *shall*, after six calendar months from the passing of this act, *be registered* by the persons in trust, in the office of the clerk of the peace of the county, or city, or town, being a county of itself, within which such poor or other persons shall be; the statement thus registered being signed by the persons in trust, and left with the *clerk of the peace, he* must transmit a copy of it to the enrolment office of the high court of chancery.

Form, required by the Act.—" A memorial or statement, in pursuance of an act for the registering and securing of charitable donations, whereby it is declared by the undersigned *(state the name or names of the persons who sign the memorial or statement)* That the real or personal estate *(state this as the case may be)* of the *(state the title or appellation of the charity or charitable donation)* consists of *(state this as the case may be; and if real estate, whether it be in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and of what tenure, and where the same are situate, or whether of any charge or incumbrance on any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and where situate; and if personal estate, describe the nature of it, and how secured)*, and the gross annual income arising therefrom, amounts to *(state the sum)*, and the objects of which charity or charitable foundation are *(state the general or particular objects of the charity)* and which charity or charitable foundation was, according to the best of my *(or our, as the case may be)* knowledge and belief, founded by *(state by whom; and if benefited, increased, or secured by any other person, state the same, and by whom)* and the deeds, wills, and other instruments *(state this as the case may be; and if no deeds, wills, or other instruments exist, state the same)* are, to the best of my *(or our)*

knowledge and belief, in the custody, possession, or control *(state this as the case may be)* of *(state the name of the body corporate, or natural person)* and the trustees, feoffees, or possessors *(state this as the case may be)* of the said real and personal estate *(state this as the case may be)* are, to the best of my *(or our)* knowledge and belief *(state the name of the body corporate, or natural person, as the case may be)*.

Signed { " A. B. " C. D. " E. F.

" Trustee, or trustees, feoffees, possessor or possessors, of the real or personal estate *(as the case may be)* of the charity or charitable donation hereby memorialized and registered."

2d. Wherever any such charity shall be founded, increased, or secured by any deed, will, or other instrument *hereafter* to be made by any person, a similar statement shall be registered as aforesaid, within *twelve months* after the decease of the person by whom such instrument shall have been executed.

3d. The clerk of the peace to provide, as occasion may require, proper books of parchment or vellum, wherein such registers shall be made and entered; and the said book to be kept at the office for *public use and inspection*, together with an index of the charities, distinguishing each by the name of the first founder, where known, or the name by which each is generally known.

4th. In case the persons to be benefited be not wholly within one county, the clerk of the peace where the charity is registered, shall notify, *in the London Gazette*, the name thereof, as entered in the index, and the names of the places wherein the objects of such charity shall be, and the particular or general objects thereof, and the name of the county wherein the statement is registered.

5th. If any such charity or charitable donation shall not be duly memorialized, stated, and registered, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any *two persons*, or more, interested in such charity, to present a petition to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal, or Master of the Rolls for the time being, or the Court of Exchequer, complaining thereof; and they are hereby required to hear such petition in a summary way, and upon affidavits, or such other evidence as shall be produced upon such hearing, to determine the same, and to make such order therein, and with respect to the costs of such application and proceedings, as to him or them shall seem fit, and which order shall be final and conclusive.

6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th. Merely state that no proceedings as above shall decide any right or title to property so registered, or as to persons

entitled to the benefits of such charities. That each clerk of the peace, when required, shall make search for any memorials so registered, and shall give copies thereof, when required, to all persons willing to pay the usual small allowance for the trouble thus occasioned. That the clerk shall be paid for the trouble and expense occasioned by advertising in the London Gazette; and that where any difficulty shall occur in preparing the statement, the court of quarter sessions, where the memorial is intended to be registered, shall allow further time, as circumstances may require, not exceeding six calendar months.

10th. The court of quarter sessions, as above, to allow the costs attending the preparing and registering of the statement to the person who has effected the same, he deducting the sum from the money in hand. But these provisions not to extend to any donation not secured upon lands, tenements, or directed to be invested in the government, or any public stock or funds, " nor to any charitable donation whatsoever, which, by the direction of the donor thereof, or by the lawful rules of any charitable institution whatsoever, may be wholly or in part expended in and about the charitable purposes, for which the same may have been given, at the discretion of the governors, directors, managers, trustees, &c. of such charitable institution, at any time whatsoever."

11th. This act not to extend to any institutions of royal foundation, nor to friendly societies, nor to certain infirmaries, &c. enumerated in the act.

12th. Not to extend to any charitable foundation given to or for the benefit of the society of friends, and under the superintendence and control of persons of that persuasion.

13th. Not to extend to any charitable foundations, the accounts of which are directed to be passed in the court of chancery.

14th. Where any body corporate, guild, or fraternity, shall be entrusted with the possession or distribution of *divers charities*, the whole may be registered in one memorial or statement.

15th. Saving to the king, and to all other persons such power of superintending and regulating charities, as they respectively had before the passing of this act.

ORIGIN of the MONASTIC LIFE.

As frequent mention is made in this work, especially in the second volume, of the several religious orders, a brief account of them may be acceptable to the reader.

The monastic state originated in the east. In the earliest ages of Christianity, many persons, in imitation of the Rechabites, the prophets, and John the Baptist, under the Jewish dispensation, embraced a life of solitude, and dedicated all their time to prayer, fasting, and other penitential exercises. They were called "Monks," from living alone. Others, particularly in time of persecution, retired to lonely deserts. In the year 250, St. Paul, the first hermit, retired into Upper Egypt; where, having attained his 113th year, he died, in 341. About the same time, St. Anthony, after spending many years in perfect solitude, permitted a numerous body of men to live in community with him, and to lead, under his direction, a life of piety and manual labour, sanctified by prayer.

St. Pachomius was the first who composed a written rule for the conduct of monks. The communities under his directions inhabited the desert of Tabenne, a small island in the Nile, between the town of Girgè and the ancient Thebes. Thirty or forty of them composed one house; and 30 or 40 houses composed a monastery, and the desert contained about 13 monasteries. A Dean was placed over every ten monks; every house had its superior, every monastery its abbot; and a general director superintended the whole. Every Sunday, all the monks of a monastery met at its common oratory, to attend at the celebration of the Divine Mysteries; and at Easter, the monks of all the communities, sometimes amounting to 50,000, assembled in one body, for its celebration. Some aiming at higher perfection, retired to a stricter solitude. This divided the monks into the *Cœnobites*, who lived in community, and the *Anachorites*, who lived in separate cells. Each separate cell was sometimes bounded by a small inclosure; their general precinct was called a Laura. The number of these monasteries was very great, but almost all of them were destroyed by the Saracens.

St. Athanasius introduced the monastic state into the west. About 200 years after its first introduction, St. Benedict, an Italian monk, framed his religious rule for his convent, at Mount Cassino, between Rome and Naples. It was formed on that of St. Pachomius, and contained the same division of time, for prayer and manual labour; the same silence, the same solitude; but there was some relaxation in the article of diet. His rule was embraced by all the monks of the west.

A celebrated Protestant historian, Mallet, in his history of the Swiss, vol. 1, page 105, speaks thus of their services, rendered to society:— "The Christian Clergy, like the Druids of Gaul, were the only depositaries of knowledge; the only lawyers, physicians, astronomers, historians, notaries; the only persons acquainted with the *Belles Lettres;* the only persons who could instruct youth. The monks softened, by their instructions, the ferocious manners of the people; and opposed their credit to the despotism of the nobility; who knew no other occupation than war, and grievously oppressed their subjects and inferiors. On this account, the government of the monks, was preferred to theirs. The people sought them for judges: It was a usual saying, that it was better to be governed by a bishop's crosier than by a monarch's sceptre. The monks were engaged in useful employments; they cleared and cultivated barren tracts of land. Next to preaching, agriculture was their principal occupation."

"When," adds the same author, "we consider the profound ignorance of the nations who established themselves on the ruins of invaded Rome, their exclusive passion for war, their contempt for the sciences, the arts, and even for writing, what was it that preserved the human mind from being plunged into the darkness of the greatest barbarism, and from losing the last remains of Greek and Roman lore? Nothing less than the power of the Christian Religion could subdue those barbarous prejudices. It was necessary there should be a *sacred Book*, which made the knowledge of writing indispensable—a particular class, an order of informed men, bound to study and to teach its contents."

In the *Quarterly Review* for the month of December, 1811, we read: "The world has been never so deeply indebted to any other body of men, as to this illustrious order; but historians, when relating the evil of which they were the occasion, have too frequently forgotten the good which they produced." With this remark the writer fully coincides, but still he cannot either recommend or approve the seclusions from the world, at the present day, which these religious orders adopted; yet it is but candid to acknowledge that it might be warranted in their times, when persecution pursued the religious, and when ignorance was in open warfare with science and with truth. In the records of past ages, we find the characters of the venerable Bede, and many others, pourtrayed in colours which must command our admiration, and rivet our attachment; for though the original course and designs of the first founders and members of many of the orders which we have here to notice, were, in after ages, grossly perverted; piety towards the Deity, and good-will towards men, were certainly too conspicuous in their actions to pass unnoticed, by any but the children of prejudice and error.

In consequence of the general devastation and confusion, occasioned in Italy, by the Lombards; in Spain, by the Saracens; in France, by the civil wars among the descendants of Charlemagne; and in England, by the irruption of the Danes; the Benedictine Monks fell from their original fervour. St. Odo restored it at Cluni, and several monasteries adopted his reform. By degrees, the congregation of Cluni wanted a reform. Towards the middle of the 11th century, several eminent men arose in the Benedictine order, and endeavoured to restore it to its ancient purity; and each, by adding some new statute or custom to the original rule, became the founder of a secondary order. Such are the Carthusians, the Camaldales, the Celestines, the monks of Grandmont, the congregation of St. Maur, the order of Citeaux, and the filiation from it, the monks of La Trappe; of the latter of whom, a late Protestant authoress has spoken in very high terms*.

The monks of Vallombrosa, in Tuscany, are the first among whom lay brothers are found with that name. They were merely attached to the order as servants at first; but, afterwards, they were permitted to make their vows; and have been since looked upon as professed religious brothers.

The canons regular of St. Augustin, derive their origin from certain respectable ecclesiastics, who, in the 8th century, formed themselves into a kind of middle order, between the monks of the secular clergy. They adopted so much of the monastic discipline, as to have their dwellings and table in common, and to assemble at stated hours for the divine service; but they made no vows, and often discharged the functions of the holy ministry, in churches committed to their care. By degrees, relaxation crept into this body, and in the 12th century, a considerable reformation took place, under the auspices of Pope Nicholas the second.

Other individuals, in consequence of the zealous exhortations of Ivo, bishop of Chartres, subjected themselves to an austere mode of living, and resembled the discipline of a monastic life. Hence the distinction between the *secular* and *regular* canons; the former observing the decree of Nicholas II.—the latter the directions of Ivo, which were formed on the rules laid down in St. Augustin's letters, and thence their name of *Regular Canons of St. Augustin.* They kept public schools, and otherways rendered themselves of great utility to the church. A spirit of relaxation, however, finding its way into their order, St. Norbert introduced a reform into his convent at Premontri, in Picardy; with great rapidity, it spread through Europe, and converts, embracing this reform, were thence called *Premonstratenses.*

* See Lancelot's Tour to Alet, &c.

Convents of religious women were founded, the institutes of which corresponded with those of the religious orders and congregations above noticed, and with some of their principal reforms.

During many centuries, the Benedictines, and the congregations which emanated from them, with the canons of St. Augustin, were the only monastic orders of the west; but, in the 13th century, arose the *Mendicant orders:* These were the *Franciscans*, the *Dominicans*, the *Carmelites*, and the *Hermits of St. Augustin.*

The *Franciscans* were disciples of St. Francis, of Assissium. He was a man of little human learning; but, in the science of the saints, he had few equals. From humility, he called his religious, *Friars Minors*, or the *little brethren.* Their chief employment was in the laborious parts of the sacred ministry. In hospitals, in prisons, among the lowest orders of the poor, in every place where labour and danger, without any worldly remuneration, attended the exercise of the ministry, there the Franciscan friars were sure to be found. Many of them were also eminent for their learning; and some were exalted to the highest ecclesiastical dignities.

There are three orders of St. Francis. The first divaricated into the *Conventual Friars*, who admitted mitigations into their practice of the rule; and the *Observantine Friars*, who derived their name from their stricter observance of it. In France, they were called *Cordeliers*, from a cord, with which they girded their habit. The principal of the reformed congregations, are the *Recollects*, or *Grey Friars*, and the *Capuchins.*

The *second* order of St. Francis, is that of the *poor Clares*, and is remarkable for its extreme severity. The *third* order was instituted by St. Francis, for persons of both sexes living in the world, but united by certain rules, compatible with a secular life. This institute was imitated by the *Dominicans* and *Carmelites.* There were some monasteries, particularly in Flanders, of Nuns, who were called of the third order of St. Francis: they vowed *inclosure*, and had a mitigated rule.

The *Dominicans* derive their name from their founder, St. Dominic. He first adopted the rule of the Canons Regular, of St. Augustin, for which he afterwards substituted that of St. Benedict, but with so many alterations, as almost to make it a new rule. Public instruction was his great object; hence the disciples of St. Dominic were called the Preaching Fryars.

The *Carmelites* derive their name from Mount Carmel, which, from the earliest time, an uninterrupted succession of hermits are said to have inhabited, till the 12th or 13th century; when the rule of the Carmelites, as now observed, was established by St. Simon Stock, in Palestine. Alberic, their 5th general, removed from Palestine; and

houses of their order were established in many parts of Europe. A reform was introduced into the order, by the exertions of St. Theresa. Those who embraced the reform, were, from their not wearing shoes, called the *Discalceated*, or unshodden Carmelites, in opposition to those who continued *Calceated*, or shodden.

The *Hermits of St. Augustin* derive their institute from a bull of Pope Alexander IV., which collected into one order, under that name, several orders of hermits, and presented a rule for their government. An order is considered to be strictly mendicant, when it has no fixed income, and derives its whole subsistence from casual bounty. To that St. Francis did not wish his brethren to have recourse, till they found their own exertions and earnings insufficient. "I labour," says the humble founder, "and wish all my brethren to labour incessantly, for a decent livelihood. Let those who have not learned any laborious employment, learn one; not from an improper desire of gain, but as a good example, and to keep off idleness; and when we do not receive the wages of our labour, let us then approach the table of the Lord; and beg from door to door."

Experience soon discovered that many spiritual and many temporal evils attended mendicity. In consequence of these, some of the Franciscan establishments, and almost all the establishments of the three other orders, begun to acquire permanent property. This the church first permitted, and afterwards countenanced; and the council of Trent confined mendicity to the Observantines and Capuchins.

In 1534, St. Ignatius laid the foundation of the *Society of Jesus*, and the order existed during two centuries. The *Jesuits* were, however, put down in 1776, by Pope Clement XIV.; but were restored the 15th of August, 1814, by the present Pontiff, Pius VII.

The *Oratorians*, the *Lazarists*, and the *Sulpiciens*, were either founded or first established in France, during the reign of Louis XIV. They lived in community, without being bound by religious vows, in the observance of certain settled rules. The Oratorians were particularly given to the study of theology and sacred literature. The Lazarists and Sulpiciens courted obscurity. The character of the Sulpiciens, given by Bausset, the former bishop of Alais, in his very interesting life of Fenelon, may be applied equally to the Lazarists.—"Avoiding public notice, engaging in no contest, resigning to others those good works which confer celebrity, it was theirs to be actively employed in the service of the church, in the most obscure and humble functions; and, within that modest but useful line of duty, their exertions were uniformly limited."

Of *Military Orders* in the church of Rome, there were the *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, who, after the loss of the Holy Land, retired

first to Cyprus; thence to Rhodes, and in 1522, to Malta; and from that time have been generally known by the appellation of *Knights of Malta*. The *Knights Templars* were established about the same time, and took their name from a monastery, given them by Baldwin, second king of Jerusalem, which immediately joined the temple in his palace. They were suppressed by the Council of Vienne, anno 1312. *The Teutonic Order* was founded in the model of that of the Knights Templars, in 1191. The order of *St. Lazarus* was originally founded, to take care of persons infected with leprosy; in the course of time it became a military order. It returned with St. Louis into Europe, in 1254, and was afterwards united with the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, in France, and with that of St. Maurice, in Savoy. All these orders displayed heroic acts of valour during the prevalence of that absurd rage, in Christendom, which produced the enterprizes of the Crusaders, to recover the Holy Land.

THE RIVER OUSE

Being necessarily noticed in various parts of this work, it is requisite the writer should give a brief sketch of its source and course; but in doing this, he will avoid the uninteresting arguments which at various times have arisen relative to the origin of the name.

The *Ure*, which is termed the *Ouse*, after its junction with the *Swale*, a little below *Isurium*, rises amongst the *Cotterine Hills*, in the farthest part of *Richmondshire*, about 14 miles beyond Middleham It collects many tributary streams in its course through the beautiful valley of Wensleydale, and then flows, with a bold current, for many miles within the North-Riding. After passing *Ouseburn*, where the name changes, it runs to *Linton-upon-Ouse*, *Newton-upon-Ouse*, and *Nun-Monkton*; where it is joined by the river *Nid*. Thence it pursues its course to *Red-House*, *Overton*, *Nether Poppleton*, *Clifton*, and YORK. Here it is augmented by the stream of the *Foss*, and flows on past *Water Fulford*, *Bishop-Thorp*, &c. with a winding course, almost full south, forming a boundary between the East and West Ridings. Near *Nun-Appleton*, about 8 miles from York, the *Ouse* is considerably augmented by the junction of the *Wharf*; and hence it flows south-east by *Selby*, till, about 4 or 5 miles further, it begins to pursue an easterly course, and soon receives the *Derwent*. The *Ouse* is next joined by the united streams of the *Calder* and *Air*, within a quarter of a mile of *Booth-Ferry*. Two or three miles further the *Ouse* receives the *Don*, and thus augmented, its stream is as broad as the *Thames*, near *London*; it is also soon after further enlarged by its confluence with the *Trent*, at *Bromefleet*, and there changes its name to that of *The Humber*.

Respecting the Navigation of the Ouse from the Humber to York, in former ages, Drake remarks to the following purport: Free and open it must have been anciently, with a strong flow of tide; or such ships as *Malmsbury* speaks of, which then navigated the German and Irish seas, could not have sailed up to unlade their burdens, in the heart of the city. Invaders of this country, with their fleets, sometimes consisting of five hundred sail or more, came very high up the *Ouse*, before they landed, as may be seen by the accounts recorded in this History; on some occasions, within six miles of the city.

Drake concludes his observations with stating, there is "frequently a strange flow or back torrent of water, not ruled by the tides, called the *Eager*. This makes a mighty noise at its approach, so as to be heard at some miles distance; and, if it was not well known, would cause a great deal of terror to the country about it. The cause of this preternatural current I shall leave for the naturalist to determine."

In process of time, the trade of York, and the navigation of the Ouse, rapidly declined. Various proposals were made, and plans suggested for their restoration, with little effect. But in the reign of George the First, the act was procured, the substance of which is given in this volume, and it has contributed more to the improvement of the navigation than any preceding measure. To enter into the particulars of this legislative enactment would be superfluous, as they are already given. It will therefore be sufficient here to remark, that on Saturday the 24th of June, 1727, tonnage was first taken on all water-borne goods, towards defraying the expenses of the improvements effected by it.

In this volume, page 126, an account is already given of the fish-garths, which were in the rivers Ouse and Humber, about the year 1530. And at page 344 to 346, is a description of the Court of Conservation of the river Ouse, a most singular privilege possessed by the chief magistrate of York.

About 50 years ago, a lock was built a little below Naburn, 4 miles from York, prior to which time, the flow of the tide was observed at Ouse-bridge, a course of 80 miles from the sea, to be 4 feet; but since Naburn lock was built, the river on this side of it is not affected by the tide, except when the lock is under repair. In the second volume of this work, pages 168 and 169, are accounts of the Old and New Cranes, in Skeldergate, which are closely connected with this navigation. The writer has, therefore, only to notice, in conclusion, the number of vessels, with their names and tonnage, which are connected with the trade of York.

REGULAR TRADERS.

London and York.

	TONS		TONS
Ouse, Plaxton	150	Spring, Bailey	110
Means, Leach	140	Vine, Steele	140
Ebor, Collyer	160	Masham, Handley	130
York, Till	130	Jubilee, Plaxton	120
Wetherby, Temperton	130	Dairymaid, Corbett	100
Knaresbrough, Shilleto	110	Ripon, Leetham	110

Hull and York.

	TONS		TONS
Active, North	60	William and Sarah, Darbyshire	60
Phœnix, North	90	Carysfort, Whitehead	60
Ploughman, Stephenson	65	Friends, Scaling	60
Friends, Stephenson	60	Success, Tootle	60

Gainsborough and York.

	TONS		TONS
Brothers, Wilkinson	80	Resolution, Gurnill	90

Rotherham and York.

Charles and Eliza, Dearnaly 65 Tons.

Selby and York.

John and Mary, Field (Packet Boat) 40 Tons.

Ripon and York.

	TONS		TONS
York, Howling	60	Boroughbridge, Kerridge	60

Leeds and York.

	TONS		TONS
Leeds Packet, Hewitt	60	Fly Packet	25

Ripon and Hull.

	TONS		TONS
Industry, Kitchen	60	Four Brothers, Pew	60
Good Intent, Wrigglesworth	60	Phœbe, Scatcherd	60
Trafalgar, Hardcastle	60		

Newcastle and York.

Britain, Swift 80 Tons.

Besides the above regular Traders, there are many vessels employed in the corn and coal trades, and the following Packet Boats:—

One from Newton-on-Ouse, which arrives and returns every Saturday.

One from Cawood, arrives and returns on the same day,

One from Bubwith, about once in six weeks, carries 35 Tons.

Also a Steam Packet, from Hull and Selby; at first every day, but now very uncertain.

Vessels which passed through Naburn Lock from Jan. 1, 1815, *to Jan.* 1, 1816:

Vessels that paid lock dues	2395
Ditto, with lime, that pay no lock dues	296
Ditto, with manure, about	200
	2891

THE RIVER FOSS

Rises in the ancient forest of Galtres, a little above Sheriff-Hutton; and, pursuing the course, which, no doubt, was formed by the Romans, enters the suburbs of the city of York, flows by the walls of the county gaol, into Browney* Dike; and, crossing the new walk, yields to the Ouse its tributary stream.

The situation of the grand bason, or reservoir, which the waters of the Foss anciently formed, is already mentioned in pages 33 and 34 of the second volume.

Gough, in his edition of *Camden*, confirms this account by quoting Mr. Drake's authority for supposing it made by the Romans to drain the great forest of Galtres, and serve as a bason or harbour for vessels. This prodigious collection of water had five bridges over it. The Foss, which has undergone many improvements, formerly surrounded the castle and Clifford's tower, as mentioned at page 227, &c. of vol. 2. And referring from the times of the Romans, to those of more modern date, we find it is termed a *Fish Pond*, and belonged to the crown; for in 30th of Edward the Third, it is called *Stagno Dom. Regis de Foss*, as appears by an inquisition. In the reigns of Edward I. of Henry IV. and Henry VI. it is also termed the royal fishery. This fishery, called Foss Dyke, was granted to the Archbishop of York, for the term of 21 years, the 18th of Henry VII.; but afterwards the whole river and fishery were granted to the Nevils, lords of Sheriff-Hutton, from whom it came to the Ingrams, and afterwards to the family of Lord Irwin.

In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained "For making and maintaining a navigable communication from the junction of the river Foss, with the river Ouse at or near the city of York, to Stillington mill, in the parish of Stillington, in the north-riding of the county of York; and for draining and improving certain low lands lying on each side of the said river Foss." Also in 1801, an act was passed to explain and amend the above, so far as relates to the navigation; and for enabling the company of proprietors to complete the same.

To these two acts of parliament the writer must refer those who are anxious for further particulars, as the limits of this work will not admit of a more minute detail.

* The *Browney*, in the dark ages of superstition, implied a species of evil spirits, which differed from the *fairies*, the latter being considered as good spirits.—This *Browney Dike* is a place where boys generally resort to bathe and learn to swim. Hence it is not improbable, that this appellation may have been given by their parents, to deter them from the dangerous exercise.

DISTANCES FROM YORK,

OF MANY OF THE

Principal Cities, Towns, Bathing & Watering Places, &c.

IN THE KINGDOM.

The letter S. preceding, denotes a Sea-Bathing Place.
The letter W., an Inland Watering-Place.

N. B. After KENDAL is given a Route through the LAKES.

	Miles		*Miles*		*Miles*
Aberdeen	298	Bedford	154	Caermarthen	246
Aberford	13	Berwick	145	Caernarvon	184
Abergavenny	231	Beverley	29	Cambridge	154
S. Aberistwith	215	Bingley	40	Campden, *Gl.*	163
Abingdon	191	Birmingham	132	Canterbury	256
Ackworth	27	Bishop Auckland	58	Cardiff	252
AINSTY—For its Villages see page 101.		*S.* Blackpool	102	Cardigan	247
		Blackstone Edge	51	Carlisle	114
Aldborough	16	Blandford	261	Castle Howard	15
S. Aldborough, *Suf.*	229	Blythe	50	Catterick-Bridge	40
Alnwick	113	Bodmin	367	CaveCastle, South Cave	27
Alton	238	*S.* Bognor	263	Cawood	10
Ambleside	103	Bolton Abbey, near Skipton	42	*S.* Charmouth	240
Amersham	193	Boroughbridge	17	*W.* Cheltenham	184
Andover	226	Boston	109	Chepstow	227
S. Appledore, *Dev.*	325	Bradford	34	Chester	107
Appleby	82	Bramham Park	15	Chesterfield	68
Arundel	249	Brecknock	216	Chichester	257
Ashburton	323	Bridgenorth	144	Chippenham	220
Ashby de la Zouch	105	Bridgewater	263	Chipping Norton	176
Askrigg	58	Bridport	287	Christchurch	267
Atherstone	117	*S.* Brighthelmston	252	Cirencester	193
Aulcester	152	*S.* Bristol	228	Clithero	60
Axbridge	247	*S.* Broadstairs, I. of T.	271	*S.* Coatham	56
Axminster	208	Broomsgrove	145	Cockermouth	131
Aylesbury	169	Bubwith	14	Coldstream	139
Baldock	162	Buckingham	162	Colchester	199
Banbury	161	Builth	260	Cottingwith, East	12
Bangor	172	Bungay	214	Coventry	130
Barmby-Moor Inn	11	Burford	181	*S.* Cowes, I. of W.	296
Barnard-Castle	57	Burton-Constable, *Holderness*	48	Crake Castle	12
Barnet	186	Burton on Trent	104	Crewkherne, *Som.*	275
Barnsley	38	Burlington	40	*S.* Cromer, *Nor.*	203
Barnstaple	314	*S.* Burlington-Quay	41	Darlington	48
Basingstoke	223	Bury St. Edmunds	180	Dartford	213
W. Bath	222	*W.* Buxton	70	Dartmouth	338
Bawtry	46	Byland Abbey	20	Daventry	152
Bedale	30			*S.* Drawlish	330

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Deal	273	Gomersall, Great	31	Ilchester	270
Denbigh	136	Grantham	88	Inverness	636
Dent	59	Gravesend	217	Ipswich	206
Derby	92	Grimsby	70	*S.* Ilfracombe	330
Devizes	226	Guildford	226	Keighley	40
Dewsberry	33	Guisborough	51	Kellington, *Corn.*	351
Doncaster	37	Guisburn	53	Kendall	89
Dorchester	277	Halifax	42	*Through the Lakes to Lancaster, viz. to*	
S. Dover	269	Halstead	189		
Driffield, Great	29	Harborough	123	Hawswater, thro' Long Sleddale	15
Droitwich	151	Harewood House	21	Penrith, by Brampton and Lowther	12
Dudley	133	*W.* Harrogate	21	ULSWATER Foot	5
Duffield, North	11	*S.* Hartlepool	61	Patterdale, or head of Ulswater	9
Dumfries	169	*S.* Harwich	215	AMBLESIDE, over Kirkstone	9
Dunmow	178	Haslemere	238	Keswick, from Ulswater	15
Duncombe Park and Rievaulx Abbey	23	*S.* Hastings	263	Lodore Water-Fall	3
Dunstable	175	Haverfordwest	277	Grange	1
Durham	67	Hawes	47	Bowdar Stone Castle Hill	1
Dursley	209	Hay	202	Rosthwaite	1
Easingwold	13	Hedon	45	Seathwaite	2½
S. Eastbourne	260	Helmsley	23	Wast Water, over Styehead	4½
Eccleshall	115	Helmsley, Gate	6	KESWICK, by Watenlathe	13½
Edinburgh	181	Helmsley, Over	7	Armthwaite, down the East side of Bassenthwaite water	8
Ely	162	Helperby	16		
Epping	186	Helstone	404	Keswick, up the other side	9
Epsom	214	Henley on Thames	212	Kirkadale	5
Escrick	6	Hereford	182	BUTTERMERE	3
Eversham	171	Hertford	174	Scale Force	1½
Exeter	307	Heslington	2	Lorton from Buttermere, down Crummock water	6
Exmouth	325	Hexham	103		
Falmouth	399	Hithe	263	Keswick	7½
Farnham	235	Holme on Spald. Moor	19	Castle-rigg	1
Ferrybridge	22	Holyhead	196	LEATHES WATER	4
Flambrough	44	Holywell	126	Dunmaile-raise-stones	4½
Flint	119	Horsham	231	GRASMERE	2½
S. Fowey	374	Hornsea	33	RYDAL	2
Fountain's Abbey	28	Hounslow	204	AMBLESIDE	2
Frome	246	Howden	20	Bowness	6
Fulford	1	Howsham	12	Ferry-house, across Windermere	1
Fulneck	31	Huby	9		
Gainsborough	57	Huddersfield	39		
Garraby Inn	12	Hull	38		
W. Gilsland	132	Hungerford	212		
Green Hammerton	10	Hunmanby	38		
Greta Bridge	54	Huntingdon	138		
Glasgow	230	Huntington, *Yorks.*	3		
Gloucester	191	Hutton, Sand	7		
		Hutton, Sheriff	10		

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Hawkeshead	4	Lewes	245	Newcastle und. Lyne	104
CONISTON-WATER-HEAD	3	Leyburn	43	Newent, *Glo.*	191
Coniston-water-foot	6	Lincoln	72	Newmarket	166
Lowick Bridge	2½	Litchfield	116	Newport, I. of W.	281
Penny Bridge	2	*S.* Little Hampton	259	Newport, *Mon.*	240
Booth	2	Liverpool	107	Newport, *Pemb.*	258
Newby Bridge	3	Llanbeder, *Car.*	215	Newport Pagnell	148
Newton	3	Llanymddovry	219	Northallerton	32
Witherslack	4	Lobster House	7	Northampton	140
Levens	4	LONDON	193	Norwich	221
Milnthorpe	2	Londesbrough	21	Nottingham	94
Burton	4	Loughborough	98	Nun-Appleton	9
Bolton	7	Louth	92	Oakham	112
LANCASTER	4	*S.* Lowestoff	232	Oakhampton	329
Ulverston, from Lowick Bridge	5	Ludlow	163	Orford	222
Furness Abbey, by Dalton	6	*S.* Lyme Regis	241	Osbaldwick	2
Carter House, from Ulverston	1	*S.* Lymington	267	Otley	30
Holker	3	Lynn	152	Oundle	120
Cartmel, or Flookburgh	2	Macclesfield	91	Overton	5
Carter House	2	Maidstone	230	Oxford	184
Hest-bans, over Sands	9	Malden	200	Padstow, *Corn.*	330
Lancaster	3	Malmesbury	214	Pateley Bridge	32
		Malton	18	Pattrington	56
Kexby	6	*W.* Malverne, Great	165	Pembroke	273
Kidderminster	144	Manchester	70	Penistone	45
Kingston	208	Mansfield	80	Penrith	95
Kirbymoorside	28	*S.* Margate	268	Penryn	396
Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds	26	Market Raisin	63	Penzance	410
Kirkham Priory, near Whitwell	13	Market-Weighton	19	Perth	224
Knaresbrough	18	Marlborough	212	Peterborough	122
Landaff	249	Marske, nr Guisbro'	57	Petersfield	249
Lancaster	89	Masham	26	Pickering	27
Langwith	2	*W.* Matlock	82	Plumpton	19
Launceston	350	Melton Mowbray	102	Plymouth	350
W. Leamington	142	Middleham	36	Pocklington	13
Leeds	24	Midhurst	248	Pontefract	24
Leek	103	Minehead	288	Pool	272
Leicester	109	Monmouth	216	Port Patrick	249
Leominster	174	Montgomery	163	Portsmouth	267
Lingcroft	3	Morpeth	97	Prescot	99
Linton	10	Murton	3	Preston	86
Liskeard	355	Myton	15	Pudsey	30
		Naburn	4	Queenborough	239
		Namptwich	108	Radnor	191
		Newark	74	*S.* Ramsgate	270
		Newbury	210	Rastrick	44
		Newby Hall	19	Ravenglas	123
		Newcastle on Tyne	80	Rawcliffe	3

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Rawden	31	Somerton	261	Torrington	325
Reading	219	S. Southampton	253	Towcester	148
S. Redcar	56	S. Southend	220	Towton	12
Red House	6	S. Southwold, *Suffolk*	250	Trowbridge	236
Reeth	43	Sowerby	47	Truro	586
Riccall	10	Spalding	113	W. Tunbridge	229
Richmond, *Yorksh.*	44	Spittal Bridge	10	Ulverston	106
Ringwood	260	Stafford	122	Uttoxeter	99
Ripley	23	Staines	213	Uxbridge	198
Ripon	24	Stamford, *Lincolnsh.*	109	Wakefield	33
Rochdale	57	Stamford-Bridge	10	Walsingham	183
Roche Abbey	42	Stansfield	46	Warminster	250
Rochester	224	Stillingfleet	7	Warrington	89
Rokeby	55	Stilton	123	Warwick	142
Ross, *Herefordshire*	198	Stirling	222	Wellingborough	138
Rotherham	48	Stockbridge	234	Wellington, *Shrops.*	145
Royston	158	Stockton-upon-Tees	51	Wellington, *Somers.*	283
Rye	258	Stokesley	44	Wells	247
S. Sandgate	271	Stortford, Bishop's	174	Wendover	159
St. Albans	180	Stratford-on-Avon	152	Wentworth House	52
St. Asaph	137	Studley Park, nr Ripon	26	Weobly	182
St. David's	281	Sudbury	185	Wetherby	15
Salisbury	239	Sunderland	80	S. Weymouth	237
S. Scarborough	49	Sutton-on-Derwent	6	Wheldrake	8
S. Seaton	53	Sutton on the Forest	8	S. Whitby	48
Selby	15	Swaffham	165	Whitchurch	118
Settle	59	S. Swansea	258	Whitehaven	145
Sevenoaks	217	Tadcaster	9	Whitwell	12
Shaftesbury	258	Tamworth	115	Wigan	77
S. Shaldon	320	Tavistock	340	Wigginton	4
Sheffield	55	Taunton	276	Winchester	241
Sherborn, *Dorsetsh.*	275	Tewksbury	132	Windham	197
Sherburn, *Yorkshire*	16	Temple Newsam, nr Leeds	20	Windsor	210
Shipton	6	S. Tenby	270	Wistow	14
Shoreham	251	Thetford	176	Wolsingham	78
Shrewsbury	138	Thirsk	23	Wolverhampton	130
Skelton	4	Thorne	29	Woodbridge	213
Skelton Smithy	3	Thorp-Arch	13	Woodstock	177
Skipton	41	S. Teignmouth	320	Worcester	137
Skipwith	10	Tickhill	43	S. Worthing	257
S. Sidmouth	335	Tinmouth	89	Wrexham	120
Sleaford	91	Tiverton	297	Wycomb, High	198
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